The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the French Spoliation Bill in the Senate.

Chances for an Extra Session—The Cuban Question—Cause of the Recall of Lord Napier—Senator Douglas' Reception in the Senate—The Mexican News, &c.

Special dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 10.

The chances for an extra session of Congress are now seriously calculated in high quarters.

The articles in foreign papers touching the views of England and France have excited a lively interest here. Mr. BARKSDALE's call for correspondence is designed to ascertain if our Government has been notified of these views as alleged by the Paris Presse.

The recall of Lord NAPIER is now attributed, in the best-informed circles, to French influence. The French Emperor regards this country with distrust and dislike, and watches with interest every indication of a growing friendliness of feeling between us and England. So far as political influences are concerned, he is perfectly aware that England and the United States have far more in common than England and France. His Minister here has long seen that Lord NAPIER had done more, by far, than any other British Minister has ever done, to render an English alliance popular in this country; and he has been correspondingly anxious for his withdrawal. This he has at last accomplished. Lord NAPIER's successor is a diplomatist of the red-tape school.

The decision of the Navy Department in awarding the contracts for the machinery for sloop No. 2, at Philadelphia, is likely to create a difficulty here. Protests will be entered, complaining of unfairness on the part of the Government.

Senator DOUGLAS resumed his seat in the Senate to-day. His reception was studiously cold—few Senators approaching to welcome his return. There was a slight attempt at applause in the gallery, but it was promptly checked.

The latest news from Mexico is considered indicative of the early and firm establishment of the Liberal Government. The fact that ROBLES has sent Commissioners to treat with JUAREZ is a confession that he has no hope of maintaining his own supremacy. Those here best acquainted with Mexican affairs suppose that ROBLES' purpose is to endeavor to make terms for a final submission to JUAREZ, that shall save a confiscation of the Church property. Certainly the Liberals, who have outlived ZULOAGA's administration, will not yield now to the legatee of his ruined fortunes. It is safe to predict that in a few days we shall receive news of the undisputed establishment of the JUAREZ Government at the Capital. ROBLES may be retained here as Minister, but whoever comes will be prepared to make an early and favorable treaty. Another fortnight will clear up the mist now enveloping our Mexican relations, in all probability.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 10.

Some misunderstanding appearing to exist in respect to the telegraphic outline of Mr. TRUMBULL's speech on the Pacific Railroad, it may be stated that the Senator advocated the construction of a road central, or nearly central to the population and business of the country, and for that purpose wanted Congress to limit it within certain parallels of latitude. With reference to his allusion to the Whig Party, his remarks sought to show that modern Democracy was supported alike by persons who had formerly been Whigs and Democrats, while Republicanism in the same manner was sustained by persons from both the former parties. He assumed that both the present parties were new organizations, formed in 1854 on the Slavery issue; that modern Democracy was as much a new organization as the Republican Party; and that, in taking issue on the Slavery question, now the only test of party fealty, both parties are made up indiscriminately, without regard to former political associations.

Mr. PHELPS of Missouri made an ineffectual effort to-day to have evening sessions in the House for two weeks, for general speech-making, his object being to confine the debates in the earlier part of the day to legitimate business.

Intelligence has just been received from Jefferson City, that the Constitutional amendment, limiting the Missouri State debt to thirty millions of dollars, will not probably be adopted, but that it is more likely the Legislature will grant some five millions additional aid to the railroads, by the further issue of State bonds.

A Central National Club was organized here to-day, the object of which is to present JOHN MINOR BOTTS as the opposition candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. [illegible] has given notice in the House of his intention to introduce a bill to abolish the office of First Comptroller, thus devolving its duties upon some other officer of the Treasury.

The Mobile Register, of Saturday, announces the death of Mr. CHARLES FISHER, the New-Orleans Picayune's first private correspondent. He was a very popular and pleasing writer.

All the Western mails due here have been received.

Mr. D. B. BYRON, Assistant Operator in the office of the Magnetic Telegraph Company in this City, died this morning after a brief illness. Mr. BYRON was a young man of fine attainments; skillful and correct in his profession, and highly esteemed by his brother operators on the Line. His death will be deeply lamented by his numerous friends and acquaintances.

Our Washington Correspondence.

SENATOR TRUMBULL IN REPLY TO SENATOR IVERSON—THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE SLAVE-TRADE, &C.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1859.

Senator TRUMBULL yesterday appropriately answered the disunion speech of Mr. IVERSON, made the day before, exposing its absurdities, and the utter fallacy of the claim put forth by the Southern men to the effect that the rights of the South are invaded if Slavery is not permitted to go into the Territories of the Union. The exclusion of Slavery he argued did not involve discrimination in favor of one section of the Union against the other. The discrimination was in favor of a system of labor merely, and was in no sense to be regarded as affecting political rights. In the Slave-States there were only 350,000 slaveholders against 5,500,000 of non-slaveholders. Suppose a non-slaveholder goes from Georgia in a Territory—asked Mr. TRUMBULL—has he not as much right to say that Slavery shall not come there, as the Georgia slaveholder has to take his property there? What nonsense was it to insist that the 5,500,000 of non-slaveholders in the South, and the 13,000,000 of freemen in the North had nothing to say in regard to the system of labor to be established in the Territories,—no voice in the settlement of a question which so materially affects the material interests of each and all of them, even laying out of view the moral aspect of the subject.

The Senator also reviewed Mr. WEBSTER's argument denying that the Constitution extends to the Territories of the United States. That instrument was a compact between States, not Territories. This proposition he maintained was admitted in the Kansas-Nebraska bill by the insertion of a clause expressly extending the Constitution to the Territories created thereby. So, too, Judges in the Territories are appointed for a term of years, whereas, if the Constitution extended itself to Kansas, the Judges under it would necessarily be appointed during good behavior. Taking this view of the case, Mr. T. scouted the idea that Slavery is carried to the Territories by the Constitution at all, and especially that it is maintained there by force of that instrument until excluded by State enactment. Finally, he ridiculed, with much power and excellent effect, Mr. IVERSON's determination to go out of the Union unless 350,000 slaveholders are permitted to rule it in utter disregard of the sentiments and interests of all the rest.

When the answer comes in to Mr. SEWARD's resolution, calling for the recent correspondence with Great Britain relative to the African Slave-trade, we may expect a practical debate upon this important and interesting subject. The phraseology of the resolution indicates the probability that England has called the attention of our Government to the case of the Wanderer, and perhaps we may get some facts through this medium throwing needed light on the late mysterious "pleasure cruise" of Captain CORRIE and company on the coast of Africa. Meantime there is no reason now to doubt the fact that the Wanderer did bring in and land on the coast of Georgia a cargo of Africans; and the boldness of the act, together with the apparent difficulty of obtaining any proof sufficient to convict those engaged in this felonious enterprise, excites alarming apprehension lest the Slave-trade, already reopened, may be prosecuted with so much zeal and success as to set at defiance public sentiment in both sections of the Union, and bankrupt the South itself, by greatly reducing the value of its slave property. Southern men themselves begin to foresee these disastrous results, and will be compelled at no distant day to exert themselves in good faith to secure means for the absolute suppression of the infamous traffic.

Experience teaches that the present arrangements to that end are totally inadequate. If a slaver once gets clear of the African Coast with her freight of human wretchedness, she is comparatively safe; and that she has little trouble in evading the preventive squadron as at present organized, the evidence is abundant in the numbers of Africans landed every year on the Cuban coast.

The only means which give reasonable promise of adequacy consist chiefly in supplying a fleet of small steamers, of light draft, capable of running into the shallowest rivers and bays, frequented by slavers, and of chasing them with speed even in a dead calm. If England and the United States should unite in an effort of this kind, they would soon involve the Slave-trade in too serious risks to be profitable. Some years ago the TIMES published a highly interesting dispatch upon this subject, sent home by the Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCK while United States Minister to Brazil—a dispatch full of valuable suggestions upon the subject, which might be read again at this time with decided advantage.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations have not considered the several important questions of foreign policy presented in the President's annual message, because the documents are not yet before them. It is now a month since the message and documents were ordered to be printed, and no sign of their appearance is yet before us, although the first half of this brief session is rapidly waning. Members are beginning to complain, and justly, of the Public Printer for his dilatoriness. Congress should devise some better means than now exist, for the speedy and economical execution of this sort of work. What has become of the Hon. Mr. TAYLOR's printed reform bill? Is it to be smothered and forgotten? S.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE KANSAS TROUBLES—THE CORMICK AND RAMSEY CLAIMS—THE PROPOSED PERSIAN MISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 9, 1859.

The Administration is evidently alarmed at the threatening aspect of affairs in Kansas, growing out of the lawless movements of MONTGOMERY and BROWN and their associates. The special messenger, who arrived here yesterday from the scene of disturbance, brought intelligence of a character making an immediate meeting of the Cabinet indispensable. The impression prevails that the act of Missouri in providing means for sending volunteers across the border to meet and crush the Montgomery men in Kansas, will bring out large numbers of the people of Kansas to the aid of the latter, and thus precipitate a civil war, unless instant and effective measures are adopted to stay the tide of invasion from Missouri.

MONTGOMERY and BROWN, lawless though their present course appears to be, have had much provocation, and the people of Kansas very generally sympathize with them in greater or less degree. BROWN especially has suffered wrongs enough at the hands of Missouri invaders to almost steel his heart against every sentiment of humanity. To avenge the death of his murdered son, and the long list of outrages perpetrated upon him and his, during the Kansas struggle, he considers almost a religious duty; and when Missourians cross the border again, with the avowed purpose of seizing and punishing him, it is reasonable to anticipate that many of those who shared his former trials will rally around him once more, and aid in desperate and bloody resistance. We shall see now whether the Administration will act with sufficient promptitude in suppressing the Missouri irruption, to prevent a serious conflict. However lawless the conduct of MONTGOMERY and BROWN may be, it is not a whit more so than that of the Legislature of Missouri in declaring war against the Territory of Kansas—for that is precisely what they have attempted to do.

The President has given us another specimen of Administrative imbecility, in connection with the case of Messrs. CORMICK and RAMSEY, which occupied the attention of the House of Representatives yesterday. Laying out of view altogether the personal aspects of that case, it is one of vast public importance, involving the question whether our Government is a despotism whenever an Executive officer chooses to make it so,—or whether the will of Congress, deliberately declared by means of legislation, is supreme. The facts are these. Messrs. CORMICK and RAMSEY entered into a contract with the Post-Office Department near the close of Mr. FILLMORE's Administration which was subsequently abrogated peremptorily by Postmaster-General CAMPBELL. The contractors came to Congress for relief, and after full discussion upon the merits of the case a law was passed authorizing an adjustment of the account and the payment of the damages which the contractors had sustained in consequence of the arbitary act of the Postmaster-General, after they had gone to large expense to make the arrangements necessary to fulfil their contract. Congress then discussed the contract itself, decided that it had been illegally and unjustly abrogated, and that damages were due in consequence, and accordingly ordered the damages paid. Mr. CAMPBELL, however, interposed, declared that there had been no contract made and refused to allow any damages—planting himself specially upon the declaration that the provision of law authorizing the payment was not mandatory, but was designedly framed so as to leave the Postmaster-General the discretion to withhold payment altogether if he thought proper. The contractors then came again to Congress, and a *mandatory* provision was passed in August, 1856, in the following terms:

"*And be it further enacted*, That the First Comptroller of the Treasury be and he is hereby *required* to adjust the damages due to HOWARD H. CORMICK and ALBERT C. RAMSEY, on account of the abrogation, by the Postmaster-General, of their contract to carry the mail on the Vera Cruz, Acapulco and San Francisco route, dated the 15th of February, 1853, and adjudged and award to them, according to the principles of law, equity and justice, the amount so found due. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to pay the same to said CORMICK and RAMSEY, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The late First Comptroller of the Treasury, the Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, whose probity and care in guarding the public money have become a proverb, made a report upon the case, highly favorable to the claimants, and would have executed the law, except for the renewed interference of the Postmaster-General. When the present First Comptroller, Mr. MEDILL, came into power, he at once took his position against the contractors, who, finding that they were not to get any relief at *his* hands, appealed to Congress again by petition, complaining that their best efforts to get the law executed had failed. The subject was referred to the House Judiciary Committee during the last session of Congress, and said Committee made a *unanimous report*, in which they recited the act already quoted, and stated that, in their opinion, Congress by said act declared: 1. That a contract with CORMICK and RAMSEY was made; 2. That it was abrogated by the Postmaster-General; 3. That damages are due CORMICK and RAMSEY; 4. The First Comptroller be directed to adjudge and award the amount of said damages; 5. The Secretary of the Treasury is required to pay the same whenever the amount shall be determined. The Committee proceeded to say:

"What more can Congress do? Can they use more pointed words of command to the Comptroller? The memorialists represent that in 1856 the Postmaster-General succeeded in arresting the execution of the law. Your committee are slow to believe that the Comptroller, an accounting officer designated by Congress for this particular duty, should or could allow of any interference with his duties. In the execution of this law the First Comptroller has no superior. He is independent, not only of the Postmaster-General, but of the Secretary of the Treasury, and even the President himself.

For the purposes of this law he is an officer of Congress, and, *pro tanto*, independent of all Executive interference. *In one point of view only can the President's power be invoked.* It is his duty to *see that the laws are faithfully executed. If the First Comptroller has refused, or should refuse, to carry out this law, the President, knowing it, should cause him to be removed and a person appointed who would obey the law.*

Congress has taken its share of responsibility in declaring that a contract existed, was abrogated, and that damages are due. Whether it has wisely or unwisely met and discharged that responsibility is not a question that can be reviewed now by the First Comptroller, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster-General, or the President. That is a closed question. The President has approved the law.

In the opinion of your Committee, it is the duty of the First Comptroller to execute the existing law."

Still in the face of this report, MEDILL has persisted in declaring that Congress didn't know what it was about when it passed the law in question, that no contract was made and abrogated, and that no damages are due. Thus he sets Congress at defiance, and attempts to take the Government quite in his own exclusive hands! A few days ago the House passed a resolution inquiring whether this law had been executed. In response the President, yesterday, sent in the various papers in the case, but failed to add that as the First Comptroller had refused to obey the law, he had removed him and put some one in his place who would. It must be confessed that the spectacle is a humiliating one. It is well known that Mr. BUCHANAN is satisfied not only that the law requires payment of damages in the case, but also that the claim is a just one; and yet, although it is his duty to see the laws executed, he seems to have been quite destitute of the decision necessary to insure such execution. Not only can Mr. CASS flaunt his chief in the face with entire impunity, but Mr. MEDILL can do the same thing; and a citizen can be unjustly kept out of the money due him, month after month, and year after year, by a subordinate officer, in direct conflict with the law, and the President's view of it! One of the claimants is an old personal friend of the President's—which perhaps accounts for his supineness in the affair,—as Mr. BUCHANAN was never known to do anything for a friend, even though duty required it. *He is sensible only to personal abuse*, as everybody knows, and evidently practices upon the maxim that there is no need of *serving* one's friends, because they are already gained, and that all that sort of capital should be reserved for the conciliation of one's enemies. It is to be hoped that the expression of opinion which the present aspect of the case is likely to call out from Congress, will give the President courage enough to remove the impediment in the way of the law. Mr. MEDILL appears ambitious of a martyr's crown, and if the President dare not bestow it upon him, Congress should do it by abolishing the office which he holds. Under MEDILL's control it has abundantly proved itself the worst of all bureaux in the "Circumlocution office."

During the three last years an effort has been made to get authority from Congress, by special act, for the creation of a Mission to Persia. In each instance the proposition failed to meet the approval of Congress, who seem to have thought that no public good was to be subserved by making this new place for some needy politician. This year, I perceive, that the attempt is renewed, but in a different shape. Instead of coming up as a distinct proposition, an appropriation for salary of a Minister to Persia, is adroitly slipped in the Diplomatic Appropriation bill among those for [illegible] will do well to keep an eye upon this little rider.

This attempt to get by cunning in a general bill, [illegible] suggests the value of the proposition made in the House by Mr. SHERMAN, for the reference of Appropriation bills to the Committee having special charge of the subjects to which they relate, in order that they may report whether the items can be reduced in number or amount. The principle involved in this suggestion is a good one, and ought to be adopted. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 10.

Mr. DOUGLAS appeared and took his seat, upon which there was a slight attempt at applause in the gallery.

Mr. CAMERON presented a memorial from the citizens of Philadelphia in favor of the passage of the Old Soldiers' bill.

Mr. SEWARD presented a memorial from the citizens of New-York in favor of the Homestead bill.

Mr. IVERSON introduced a bill abolishing the franking privilege. Referred.

Mr. BIGLER proposed to set aside Friday and Saturday of each week to consider the private calendar. Laid over.

Mr. SIMMONS presented the credentials of Mr. ANTHONY as Senator from Rhode Island from March next.

The French Spoliation bill then came up, and Mr. DAVIS concluded his speech against it, and Mr. CRITTENDEN replied. The arguments of both were historical and legal and of great length.

Finally, the bill passed by a vote of 26 to 20.

AYES—Messrs. Bates, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Chesnut, Clark, Clingman, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Foot, Foster, Hamlin, Hammond, Houston, Pearce, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Toombs, Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Bigler, Bright, Clay, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Harlan, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tenn., King, Mason, Polk, Reid, Rice, Slidell, Trumbull, Ward, Yulee.

Mr. KENNEDY was temporarily absent, but would have voted aye.

After a protracted discussion, it was resolved to admit to the floor only Representatives and the Clerk of the House, Foreign Ministers, Heads of the Departments, Supreme Judges, Ex-Presidents, Ex-Vice-Presidents, and Ex-Senators.

The Appropriation Military Academy bill was then passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 10.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, It has been announced in foreign journals that the Courts of France and England have given notice to our Government that the cession of Cuba to the United States will not be tolerated even with the consent of Spain, therefore

Resolved, That the President be, and hereby is, requested, if it is not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to this House the correspondence between the Governments of France and England and our own, relative to the cession of Cuba to the United States.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, asked, but failed to obtain, leave to offer a joint resolution, requesting the President to interfere in the Mortara case.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, offered an amendment that no part of the appropriation for removing the Indians in Washington and Oregon to the reserves, and there temporarily maintaining them, shall be used to purchase arms and ammunition for these Indians.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, explained that the Indian Bureau did not give guns to hostile Indians, and suggested a proviso that nothing herein shall interfere with the treaty stipulations, which we are bound to obey.

Mr. BLAIR's amendment thus modified was adopted, and the bill was laid aside *to be reported to the House*.

The Committee proceeded to the consideration of the President's annual Message.

Mr. NICHOLS, of Ohio, wished to put on record his protest against the passage of the bill pensioning the soldiers of the war of 1812. Should it become a law it would entail a curse upon the country. It was for the benefit of mere dependents on the gratuity of the Government, at the expense of the industrial classes. The Revolutionary pension system furnished no precedent for that now proposed. Provision already exists for those disabled in the public service. The idea of pensioning men for patriotism was not in accordance with our institutions. For a reply to the argument that such pensions would stimulate a spirit of patriotism, and provide against the contingency of a large standing army, Mr. NICHOLS said the young men who rallied to our standard in the Mexican War had no stimulus of that kind. Patriotism does not need culture—it overflows in every American heart. According to his calculation nearly $12,000,000 are required annually to carry out the provisions of the bill. A pertinent inquiry was, "where is the money to come from?"

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, said we did not pension those who entered the service of 1812 and the later wars simply for service, but provided that, if any were disabled while in the line of duty, they should be pensioned from the date of the injury, to continue during life. The substitute he offered to the soldiers' bill was intended to remedy the injustice to this class of persons and to carry out the contract made with them. If the bill had embodied only those who are dependent and in want, he would have cordially supported it, and attached his substitute as an amendment.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Missouri, said the result of our policy has been to submit to outrages and insults until not only the great, but the smallest nations trample on our flag and infringe on our public and private rights. It is high time for us to assert our proper position and sternly maintain it. Our treatment from Spain has been of the most aggravated character. How can our Government expect to be respected unless it extends protection to our citizens? He did not know what instructions our Minister to Madrid has received, but he knew it would be the desire of the American people that a demand should be made for full indemnity for all wrongs. If Spain refuse this, our Minister should demand his passports and return home, and the Government should send a squadron and take possession of Cuba, as indemnity for the past and security for the future. Our self-respect demands such a course, and he flattered himself this would be the policy of the Executive. It was known that France and England are opposed to the extension of our territory. We want more action and less debate—an imperious and unalterable necessity for our acquisition of Cuba. Why should there be longer delay? Let us offer Spain a fair, nay, an exorbitant price for the Island. If she refuse then we shall be justified in the eyes of all nations for taking possession of it. Mr. ANDERSON alluded to the affairs of Central America, advocating the recommendation in the President's Message, and wishing to arm the Executive with ample power to obtain redress of our grievances. There being a failure to obtain indemnity from Mexico, we should take possession of her territory all along our southern border. We should annul the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and irrespective of the opinions of foreign nations freely assert and maintain the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, characterized the Democratic Party as an oligarchy, the organ and representative of the slave propagandists, and fully committed to execute their commands. The Republican Party is the truly Democratic Party. In those States where it relied on its own principles and energies it is united and impregnable. Its fidelity to these is the condition of its success—it has nothing to gain by avoiding the real issues. He condemned squatter sovereignty, and said it had quashed CASS-DOUGLAS and its other original advocates—an omnibus would now contain all who adhere to that doctrine. He advocated legislation by Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, and reprobated the Dred Scott decision. The struggle of freedom over Slavery has barely begun, and hence it becomes the duty of the Republicans to remain firm, and in no event lower its high standard of principles. When, after years of uneasiness and apprehension, it became apparent to the people of the *Free States* that the so-called Democratic Party had been subsidized by the slaveholders, and it was seen that among the organizations of the day there was no one which from its combined earnestness and liberality was competent to maintain the cause of liberty and the Constitution of the slaveholding oligarchy, they delayed not to call into existence a party for that purpose, and they called it the Republican Party. And what better name could have been given to it? It is suggestive of the better days of the Republic; it has an odor of genuine nationality; its associations are of liberty, order and law; it is the name by which the author of the Declaration of Independence and Father of the Constitution chose to be known; it speaks for itself, and needs no qualifying term. The party which is worthy to bear it should hold every lover of liberty, every hater of oppression, every opponent of hoary fanaticism, whether in the North or South. In allusion to the dangers besetting the Republican Party, he vindicated its position in reference to territorial sovereignty, and said that, abiding with old Prudence, he would not, where he had two weapons to destroy a monster, throw one of them away.

The Committee rose, and the Indian Appropriation bill was passed, when the House adjourned.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 10.

No.—28. Ross Winans vs. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company. Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York. Justice [illegible] delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment with costs.

No.—103. The United Insurance Company vs. J. Blair Hoge. Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment with costs and interest.

No. 9.—Dean Richmond vs. The city of Milwaukee et al.—Appeal from the District Court of Wisconsin et al. Chief-Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the case for want of jurisdiction.

No. 36.—Argument continued for the appellee, and cluded for the appellants.

Additional California News by the Quaker City.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 10.

The *Quaker City's* mails are received. The dates from San Francisco are to the 20th December.

The Overland Mail from St. Louis on the 25th of November, arrived at San Francisco on the 20th ult.

Arrived at San Francisco, bark *J. B. Lancaster* from Batavia; ship *Carrington* from Bangkok.

Chief Justice [illegible] had resigned.

Kentucky State Convention.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 10.

The Kentucky State Convention, on Saturday, adopted a platform indorsing the Cincinnati platform and the Dred Scott decision, encouraging the acquisition of Cuba, denouncing sectional agitation, the North, and Know-Nothingism,—indorsing the Administration, and proposing that the determination of their differences upon minor and unessential points, such as Kansas and Lecomptonism, shall not be permitted to disturb the harmony of the Democracy of Kentucky. The great feature of the Convention was the triumph of the Breckinridge interest over the Boyd party, the zealous supporters of the Lecompton policy of the Administration.

Loss of the Brig Oregon.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 10.

The brig *Oregon*, RACE, from Boston for Boothbay, in ballast, went ashore last night one quarter of a mile east of Black Rock, Cohasset, and became a total loss. The crew were saved with the exception of one man, who was washed overboard.

Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 10.

The anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans was celebrated here on the 8th inst., by a grand turn out of the military and civic societies. Gen. SCOTT was in the procession, and attracted general attention.

Railroad Casualty.

CHESTER, Orange County, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 10.

Two men, one named VINCENT ARNOLD, and the other supposed to be from Poughkeepsie, were instantly killed by the express train while crossing the track this evening at this place. Their bodies were horribly mangled.

Explosion of a Steam-Boiler.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 10.

This morning the steam-boiler of JOSEPH WHITAKER's lard-oil establishment on Broadway exploded, severely injuring seven persons. The concussion was tremendous, uplifting the floor and forcing out all the doors and windows in the rear part of the building. The damage to the building is not more than $1,200.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Jan. 10.

Our State Legislature meets to-morrow. Members are arriving rapidly. The Governor's Message will be delivered on Wednesday.

Wife Murder.

HAMILTON, C. W., Monday, Jan. 10.

A man named JOHN MITCHELL to-day was discovered in the act of cutting his wife's throat. The injuries he inflicted were so severe that she died almost immediately. The murderer has been arrested.

Strike on the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 10.

The employes of the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad struck for their wages to-day. They have not received any pay for the last six months. They stopped a train from Chicago at Joliet, and the passengers were compelled to return here. They also stopped a train from St. Louis at Springfield. Considerable excitement exists along the line of the road in regard to the matter.

Fire at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 10.

A large portion of JAMES McLEECH's foundry in this City was burned this morning. Insured $3,500 in the Augusta Banking Insurance Company; $3,000 in the Quaker City Company, Philadelphia; and $3,000 in the State of Pennsylvania Company, Philadelphia.

Mexico.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATEST REVOLUTION IN MEXICO—FALL OF ZULOAGA—INTERESTING FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The dates from Vera Cruz are to the 30th ult., *via* Minatitlan. Gen. ROBLES overthrew ZULOAGA on the 23d. Gen. ECHEAGARAY had previously pronounced in favor of ROBLES, and the Constitutionalists at Jalapa and Cordova joined him. ZULOAGA tried to compromise with ECHEAGARAY but failed, and was afterwards captured and sentenced to death by ECHEAGARAY at Puebla, but a revolt in the city of Mexico saved him.

Gen. ROBLES had released all political prisoners, and it was supposed that JUAREZ would be placed at the head of the Government.

All parties, including the Liberal, were rejoicing at Vera Cruz, at the turn affairs had taken.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed with the President's Message, so far as it related to Mexico.

By the arrival of the *Gen. Rusk* at New-Orleans, we have advices from the Rio Grande to Dec. 29. The Brownsville *Flag* quotes a statement from the Monterey *Bulletin*, that some seventy Mexican families from Texas have obtained permission from Governor VIDAURRI to remove into that country.

The *Flag*, of the 29th, notices a call from Mr. WALSH, United States Consul at Monterey, and says: "Mr. WALSH is on his way to Washington City, and will, we doubt not, lay important information before the Government, touching our relations with the people of Northern Mexico."

Metamoras just now, according to the *Flag*, supports two newspapers in the Spanish language, both advocating the Liberal or Constitutional cause, viz. *Las Noticias* and *El Liberal Republicano*.

The *Flag* says: "We have dates from Victoria to the 18th, and from Tampico to the same date. The *Rifle*, of Victoria, announces that the expected conference between Governors VIDAURRI and GARZA had taken place, though the result had not yet been made public, but it understands that it has all been directed to the important end that Nuevo Leon and Coahuila with Tamaulipas, shall unite for the purpose of combatting the Reactionists, even to the interior of the Republic." General VIDAURRI, after terminating the conference with Governor GARZA had returned to Monterey.

COLDEST WEATHER IN SEVENTY YEARS.

People Frozen in the Streets—Scenes along the Docks—Remarkable Appearance of the Rivers.

THE WEATHER ELSEWHERE.

The cold snap of yesterday took us all by surprise, for the change in the weather was not only very sudden and very great, but the temperature of the atmosphere was lower than it had been before in this City in seventy years. At least we have the word of the Sage of Brooklyn Heights for the fact, and his thermometer and weather tables are not to be disputed. The strangest part of the phenomena was that though the sun was shining brightly the intensity of the cold kept gradually increasing from sunrise until noon, when the mercury in the thermometer touched nine below zero. People suddenly began to discover that their stoves, steam-pipes and registers did not give any heat, and business men, as they hurried down, didn't know what to make of the icicles which hung from their moustaches like the pendants from a glass chandelier. There must have been terrible suffering among the poor who were not prepared with suitable defences against the unlooked-for rigors of the season; and we fear that there will be reports of great distress on board of ships on the coast. Several cases of suffering have already been reported, and one of an omnibus driver having been actually frozen to death. The most remarkable effects of the cold were seen on the Bay and rivers, where a thick cloud of steam was seen all day, looking as though a thousand boilers were letting their steam escape. The temperature of the air was so much lower than that of the water, that the vapor ascended from the surface as though the Gulf Stream, with its tepid waters, had suddenly made a divergence through Long Island Sound into our harbor. There was but very little ice in the river during the day, but a plenty was found last night, and it will not require many such days as yesterday to put an entire stoppage to the navigation of the Sound.

The docks along the East and North Rivers were frozen, making it difficult, and in some cases impossible, to move vessels lying in them without the aid of steam-tugs. The prospect now is that the steam ice-boats will soon be required to keep the channel open.

Among the number of cases in which people were badly frozen during the day, was that of a man named WEBB, who was driving one of the Broadway and Sixth and Seventh avenue stages. He was taken from his seat on the stage in a helpless condition, and carried to a drug store, where stimulants were administered, and he revived. His hands and feet were bady frozen.

At near nightfall a newsboy went on board one of the Fulton ferry-boats, where he soon became helpless. He was noticed by some passengers, who took him down to the engine-room and rubbed him until he recovered. He had frozen his feet, and hands, and nose.

In Fulton-street, Brooklyn, a man who had been driving his horse rapidly, left him standing for a time without a blanket, while he made some purchases in a store. When he came out his horse was so stiffened by the cold, that he could not move until he had been rubbed for a long time.

THE COLD TERM.—The present cold term commenced here in the night of Friday. Saturday last, about midnight, it was immediately preceded by rain, and commenced with snow. At 11 A. M. and 12 M. to-day, the temperature, by thermometers exposed to the north wind, is nine degrees below zero—the lowest temperature recorded here during a period of seventy years. Thus far in the term, the most intense cold has been at mid-day. E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 10, 1859.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

MONDAY, Jan. 10.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sunrise.—Foot of snow. Ther. 20° below zero. Reported 29° below zero in the suburbs.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sunrise.—Ther. 36° below zero.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sunrise.—Ther. 30° below zero.

FULTON, N. Y., Sunrise.—Ther. 20° below zero.

PHOENIX, N. Y., Sunrise.—Ther. 32° below zero.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sunrise.—Ther. 18° below zero.

TROY, N. Y., Sunrise.—Ther. 17° below zero.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sunrise.—Ther. 20° below zero.

BOSTON, Mass., Sunrise.—Ther. 5° below zero. 10 A. M.—Zero.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunrise.—Ther. 17° below zero.

EASTPORT, Me., Sunrise.—Ther. 12° below zero. Snowing and blowing hard.

BANGOR, Me., Sunrise.—Ther. 26° below zero.

MONTPELIER, Vt., 11 A. M.—Ther. 17° below zero. Sunrise, 21° below zero.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sunrise.—Ther. 22° below zero.

ROUSES POINT, N. Y., Sunrise.—Ther. 28° below zero.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Sunrise.—Ther. 30° below zero.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., at 7 A. M.—Ther. 16° below zero. Clear.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., at 8 A. M.—Ther. 16° below zero.

DUNKIRK, N. Y.—Clear and cold; about 12 inches snow. Ther. at zero.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Ther. 12° below zero. Wind N.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—Clear and very cold. Ther. 8° below zero.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., 9 A. M.—Ther. 3° below zero.

THE CHESS CONTEST.

Morphy in Paris—Opening of the Match between him and Anderssen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 23, 1858.

For the last two years all the lions of Paris have been American. Young MORPHY, the chess-player, is the last in the list. The great match between this *gentleman and Professor* ANDERSSEN, *of Breslau*, commenced on Monday morning at 12 o'clock. M. ANDERSSEN *arrived in Paris Wednesday previous*, but Mr. MORPHY was confined to bed with an attack of the influenza. In the meantime Mr. ANDERSSEN played with several gentlemen at the Café de la Regence—*among others*, with Mr. HARRWITZ. Five games were played between these two gentlemen, two of which were won by ANDERSSEN, one by HARRWITZ, and two were drawn. Mr. ANDERSSEN also played with M. SCHOENLIN, of New-York, a few games, which resulted in favor of the former.

The great match between the champions of the Old and the New Worlds commenced, as I have said, on Monday, at Mr. MORPHY's hotel, No. 1 Rue du Dauphin. The greatest excitement prevailed, and an arrangement was made by which the game was kept on three boards at the Café de la Regence, (only a few blocks distant,) a domestic carrying the moves every half hour. Thus the large crowd collected at the Café were enabled to follow the progress of the game. The game was commenced in the presence of Messrs. LEQUESNE, of the Institute, DE SAINT-AMANT, ARNOUS DE RIVIERE, JOURNOUD, PREVE, CARLINI, F. EDGE, JAS. MORTIMER, and your correspondent, all invited especially by *Messrs. MORPHY and ANDERSSEN* as witnesses to the game.

Prof. ANDERSSEN arrived at precisely 12 o'clock, in the company of Messrs. PREVE and CARLINI. Mr. MORPHY, who had not yet risen from bed after his late indisposition, did not appear for half an hour, and when he did join the party, looked so pale and feeble, that it seemed as if he was risking too much in undertaking the task he had before him. However, he declared his head all right, and rapidly shaking hands with his adversary and the party present, he stepped at once to the board, seized a black and a white pawn, changed them under the table, and held out his hand for the Professor to make a choice. Mr. MORPHY won the move, and the game commenced at once with Evans' Gambit. *It had been agreed on*, in previous interviews, that the winner of the first seven games should be the victor. No money was staked by the contestants, and but little by the friends of the parties for it was generally conceded that Mr. MORPHY was sure to win the match. His friends, however, were offering in the clubs of Paris and London ten to one without takers.

The first game lasted seven hours, and was won by Prof. ANDERSSEN. During the course of this game, which was conducted in the most brilliant manner, and in which were displayed an immense number of the most ingenious combinations on both sides, I had a good opportunity of studying the contestants. Nothing could be more unlike than the physique of the two players. Mr. MORPHY is a frail small boy, with a fine face and head, and a modest, almost timid air. Prof. ANDERSSEN, on the contrary, is a tall man, slim, about fifty years of age, with a small, bald head, a slight stoop in the shoulders, lively black eyes, a clean shaved face, and a decidedly German cast of features. He is a quiet, gentlemanly man, with a sympathetic expression of the face, which immediately predisposes in his favor.

During this first game M. ANDERSSEN moved much more rapidly than Mr. MORPHY. Not a word was spoken by either player during the whole seven hours. No demonstrations or false moves were made by either party to indicate to the other his plans. There seemed to be more originality, more genius, more of the *imprévu* in Mr. MORPHY's moves, and more of study and experience in those of M. ANDERSSEN. The two men are evidently more nearly matched than they ever were before.

On Tuesday the game recommenced at 12 o'clock and at the close was a draw. On Wednesday Mr. MORPHY beat M. ANDERSSEN two games in rapid succession, the first one in a few moves. The young giant is getting roused up.

M. LEQUESNE, the sculptor, has executed in marble a very fine bust of Mr. MORPHY, which has been placed alongside of those of LABOURDONNAIS and PHILIDOR at the Chess Club over the Café de la Regence. Small duplicates of this are on sale about town.

THE FOUR GAMES BETWEEN MR. MORPHY AND PROFESSOR ANDERSSEN.

We give below a report of the moves in the first four games played by these Chess champions previous to the departure of the *Africa*:

GAME FIRST.

EVANS GAMBIT.

MORPHY—(White.)	ANDERSSEN—(Black.)
1..P to K 4 sq	1..P to K 4 sq
2..K Kt to B 3	2..Q Kt to B 3
3..K B to Q B 4	3..K B to Q B 4
4..P to Q Kt 4	4..B takes P
5..P to Q B 3	5..B to Q R 4
6..P to Q 4	6..K P takes Q P
7..Castles	7..K Kt to B 3
8..P to K 5	8..P to Q 4
9..K's B to Q Kt 5	9..K Kt to K 5
10..P takes P	10..Castles
11..B takes Kt	11..P takes B
12..Q to Q R 4	12..B to Q Kt 3
13..Q takes P-Q B 6	13..Q B to K Kt 5
14..Q B P to Q Kt 2	14..B takes Kt
15..P takes B.	15..K Kt to his 4
16..Q Kt to Q 2	16..K R to K sq
17..K to R sq	17..K Kt to K R 6
18..P to K B 4	18..Q to K R 5
19..Q takes P Q 5	19..Kt takes P (ch)
20..K to Kt sq	20..Kt to Q 6
21..Q's B to B 2	21..Kt takes K B P
22..K to Q B 3	22..Kt to R 6 (ch)
23..K to R sq	23..Kt to K Kt 4
24..Q to K Kt 2	24..Q R Q sq
25..R to K Kt sq	25..P to K R 3
26..Q R to K B sq	26..Q to K R 6
27..Q to Q B 6	27..Q to her 2
28..Q to K Kt 2	28..B takes Q P
29..B takes B	29..Q takes B
30..Kt to K B 4	30..Q to her 4
31..P to K R 4	31..Kt to K 3
32..Q to K Kt 4	32..Q to Q B 3
33..R to K Kt 2	33..R to Q 6
34..Q to K B 5	34..K R to Q sq
35..Q to K B 6	35..Q to Q 4
36..Q to K B 5	36..R to Q 8
37..R takes R	37..Q takes R (ch)
38..K to R 2	38..R to Q 6
39..R to K B 2	39..R to K 6
40..Kt to Q 2	40..R to K 7
41..Q takes P (ch.)	41..K to R sq
42..Kt to K 4	42..R takes R (ch)
43..Kt takes R	43..Q to Q 4
44..Kt to K Kt 4	44..Q takes Rs P (ch)
45..K to Kt 3	45..Q to Q Kt 6 (ch)
46..K to R 2	46..Q to Q B 7 (ch)
47..K to Kt 3	47..Q to Q B 6 (ch)
48..K to R 2	48..Q to Q B 3
49..P to K R 5	49..P to Q R 4
50..Kt to K Kt 6	50..P takes Kt
51..Q takes P (ch)	51..K to Kt sq
52..Q to Kt 6 (ch)	52..K to B sq
53..Q takes R P (ch)	53..K to his sq
54..Q to Kt 6 (ch)	54..K to Q 2
55..P to K R 6	55..Q to her 4
56..P to K R 7	56..Q takes P (ch)
57..K to Kt sq	57..K to K Kt 4
58..P to Rk 8 (ad Q)	58..Q takes Q
59..Q takes K	59..Q to her 5 (ch)
60..K to B sq	60..P to Q R 5
61..Q to K B 5 (ch)	61..K to Q B 3
62..Q to Q B 8	62..K to Q Kt 4
63..K to his sq	63..P to Q B 4
64..Q to Q Kt 7 (ch)	64..K to Q B 4
65..Q to K B 7 (ch)	65..K to Q B 6
66..Q to K B 3 (ch)	66..Q to her 6
67..Q to K B 6 (ch)	67..K to Q Kt 6
68..Q to Q Kt 6 (ch)	68..K to B 7
69..Q to Q R 7	69..Q to Q B 6 (ch)
70..K to K 2	70..P to R 6
71..Q to Q R 4 (ch)	71..K to Kt 7
72..Q to Kt 5 (ch)	72..Q to Kt 6

And White resigns.

GAME SECOND.

RUY LOPEZ OPENING.

ANDERSSEN—(Black.)	MORPHY—(White.)
1..P to K 4	1..P to K 4
2..K Kt to B 3	2..Q Kt to B 3
3..K B to Q Kt 5	3..P to Q R 3
4..B to Q R 4	4..K Kt to B 3
5..P to Q 3	5..K B to Q B 4
6..P to Q B 3	6..P to Q Kt 4
7..K B to Q B 2	7..P to Q 4
8..P x P	8..Kt x P
9..P to K R 3	9..Castles
10..Castles	10..P to K R 3
11..P to Q 4	11..P x P
12..P x P	12..Q B to Q Kt 3
13..Q Kt to Q B 3	13..K Kt to Q Kt 5
14..K B to Q Kt sq	14..Q B to K 3
15..P to Q R 3	15..K Kt to Q 4
16..Q Kt to K 2	16..K Kt to K B 3
17..Q B to K 3	17..K R to K sq
18..Q Kt to K Kt 3	18..Q B to Q B 5
19..Q Kt to K B 5	19..Q B x R
20..Q x B	20..Q to Kt to K 2
21..K Kt to K R 4	21..Kt x Kt
22..Kt x Kt	22..Q to Q 2
23..Q B x K R P	23..P x B
24..Q to Q B sq.	24..B x Q P
25..Q x K R P	25..R to K 6 (ch)
26..K to R 2d	26..Kt to K 5
27..B x Kt	27..R x B
28..Q to K Kt 5 (ch)	28..K to B sq.
29..Q to R 6 (ch)	29..K home
30..Kt x B	30..Q to her 3 (ch)
31..Q x Q	31..P x Q
32..R to Q sq	32..R to K B sq.
33..R to Q 3	33..Q R to K sq.
34..P to K Kt 4	34..Q R to K 4
35..P to K B 3	35..K R to K 2
36..P to K R 4	36..Q R to Q 4
37..K to Kt 3	37..P to Q R 4
38..P to K R 5	38..K to Kt sq
39..K to B 2	39..R to K sq
40..K to Kt 3	40..R to R 2
41..K to B 4	41..R to K 2
42..K to Kt 3	42..P to K B 3
43..K to B 4	43..R to K sq.
44..K to Kt 3	44..R to K 2

And the game was drawn.

GAME THIRD.

RUY LOPEZ OPENING.

MORPHY—(White.)	ANDERSSEN—(Black.)
1..P to K 4th	1..P to K 4
2..K Kt to B 3	2..Q Kt to B 3
3..K B to Q Kt 5	3..K Kt to B 3
4..P to Q 4	4..Kt x P
5..Kt x Kt	5..P x Kt
6..P to K 5	6..P to Q B 3
7..Castles	7..Q x B
8..Q B to K Kt 5	8..K B to K 2
9..P x Kt	9..B x P
10..R to K sq (ch)	10..K to B sq.
11..B x B	11..Q x B
12..P to Q B 3	12..P to Q 4
13..P x P	13..Q B to K 3
14..Q Kt to B 3	14..P to Q R 4
15..R to K 5	15..R to Q sq
16..Q to Q Kt 3	16..Q to K 2
17..Q R to K sq	17..P to K Kt 4
18..Q home	18..Q to K B 3
19..Q R to K 3	19..K R to K Kt sq
20..R x B	20..P x R
21..R to K B 3	

And Black resigns.

GAME FOURTH.

RUY LOPEZ OPENING.

ANDERSSEN—(Black.)	MORPHY—(White.)
1..P to K 4	1..P to K 4
2..Kt to K B 3	2..Kt to Q B 3
3..B to Q Kt 5	3..P to Q R 3
4..B to Q R 4	4..Kt to K B 3
5..P to Q 3	5..B to Q B 4
6..P to Q B 3	6..P to Q Kt 4
7..B to Q B 2	7..P to Q 4
8..P x P	8..Kt x P
9..P to K R 3	9..Castles
10..Castles	10..P to K R 3
11..P to Q 4	11..P x P
12..P x P	12..P to Q Kt 3
13..Kt to Q B 3	13..K to Q Kt 5
14..B to Q Kt sq	14..B to K 3
15..P to Q R 3	15..Kt to Q 4
16..B to K 3	16..K Kt to B 3
17..Q to her 3	17..K R to K sq
18..K R to Q sq	18..Q B to Q 4
19..Kt to K 5	19..Q to her 3
20..Q to Q B 2	20..Kt x P
21..B x Kt	21..B x B
22..K Kt x B	22..Q to Kt K 4
23..Kt x Kt (ch)	23..Q x Kt
24..Q to K R 7 (ch)	24..K to B sq.
25..B to K 4	25..Q R to Q sq
26..K to R sq	26..R x Q Kt P
27..R to Q Kt sq	27..R x R (ch)
28..R x R	28..Q x K B P
29..Q to K R 8 (ch)	29..K to his 2
30..Q to K R 7	30..B to R 4
31..B to K B 3d	31..Q to K Kt 6
32..K to Kt sq	32..Q to K Kt 3
33..Q to Q	33..P x Q
34..B to Q Kt 7	34..R to Q Kt sq
35..B x P	35..P to Q B 3
36..K to B 2	36..B to Q 3
37..K to Q 3	37..K to Q 2
38..K to K 3	38..R to R sq
39..B to Q Kt 7	39..R x P
40..B to Q 8 (ch)	40..K to Q B 2
41..R to Q sq	41..R to Q R 7 (ch)
42..K to B 3	42..B to Q B 4
43..B to K 8	43..R to K B 7 (ch)
44..K to Kt 3	44..R to K B 3
45..R to Q 7 (ch)	45..R to Kt 3
46..B to K Kt 4	46..B to Q 3 (ch)
47..K to R 4	47..P to Q B 4
48..[illegible]	48..P to Q B 5
49..R x P	49..R to K B 5 (ch)
50..P to K Kt 4	50..P to R 6
51..P to K Kt 5	51..R x B (ch)

And Black surrenders.

Iron in Central Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you inform the public what rights the Commissioners of the Central Park possess in regard to the expenditure of monies appropriated for said Park? I am induced to ask the question, from the fact of seeing upon the ground a quantity of iron girders or beams, which must have cost a large amount of money, but cannot ascertain that any proposals for furnishing the same were advertised for in the public prints or otherwise. TAX-PAYER.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Political Movements—The New Reform Bill—Italy and France—Domestic Scandals—Albert Smith's New Entertainment, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Christmas Eve, 1858.

The annual truce to political conflict which in the worst of times has been agreed to in England during the last week of the year, is hailed this season with pleasure by all sections and parties. The first act of the Reform drama may be said to have closed with Mr. BRIGHT's speech at Glasgow, which was answered on the part of the conservative Whigs by Mr. MONCRIEFF (the late Lord-Advocate) at Leith. The latter is one of the most respectable of the *dilettante* politicians, in whose book-wisdom his party are so much given to believe. It is whispered that he was induced to come forward on the present occasion as the eulogist and apologist of Lord PALMERSTON, and as a pioneer of his future policy in Parliament, by Mr. EDWARD ELLICE, M. P. for Coventry, who is known to be actively engaged in organizing a party of resistance to Lord DERBY's Reform bill. The great element which this veteran parliamentary diplomatist relies on for success is alarm. The cry is everywhere raised that Mr. BRIGHT and those who think with him want to "Americanize our institutions." You will perceive how steadily this topic is worked in the *Times, Morning Post* and *Globe*. Great efforts are furthermore making to obtain the control of additional organs. The *Spectator*, which was purchased not many months ago by a gentleman named SCOTT, is said to be about to pass into other hands on the 1st of January, and you will, I suspect, find that its foreign and domestic politics will henceforth be identical with those of Lord CLARENDON and Sir G. C. LEWIS.

The President's Message has created less impression on this side of the water than usual. There is a very general and growing conviction that it were better for us as well as for you that Cuba should be delivered from the blighting yoke of Spain. The French Government is believed to be strongly adverse to such a transfer; and, with a man like Marshal O'DONNELL in its hands, it will of course be able to render all attempts at negotiation for purchase ineffectual. I am also credibly informed that the French Emperor is ready to act in concert with the Spaniards in the Gulf of Mexico in consideration of their entering cordially into his projected alliance, offensive and defensive, with Piedmont, for the reconstruction of Italy. If this be true, it explains the sudden change made in Queen ISABELLA's speech to the Cortes, with reference to the Holy See. It was generally understood at Madrid that the paragraph, as originally framed, was as friendly and confiding as the most ultra of ultramontanists could have wished; but that, being telegraphed beforehand to Paris, urgent remonstrances were made from thence, which led to the adoption at the last moment of some unmeaning phrases, calculated to show the Vatican that if it resisted French counsels, and followed those of Austria, it could not hope to have its own way with the Court of Spain. It is quite true, I am sorry to say, that Lord MALMESBURY has been trying hard for a restoration of diplomatic intercourse with Naples. He has been baffled for the present (luckily for himself and his friends in Parliament) by the firmness of LOUIS NAPOLEON and the obstinacy of FERDINAND. It is the desire of the former to keep the embers of quarrel alive, and, therefore, it is obvious why he should take his stand inflexibly on the joint demands of 1856, the refusal of which led to the withdrawal of the French and English Embassies, and no pretence of acceding to which has since then been made. But it is not so clear why the Court of Gaeta should persist in remaining on terms of alienation from England, Austria, and—before the installation of the Regent—Prussia likewise, was exceedingly anxious to effect a reconciliation. Lord MALMESBURY proposed that the Western Powers should be content with the publication of a general amnesty; and although this was deemed insufficient by France, had it been offered last Autumn it would have been difficult for the British Cabinet to assign any sufficient reason for acting upon it. Bourbon infatuation, however, once more prevailed; and the utmost that could be extracted from the Tormentor of the Two Sicilies was that he would send a Minister Plenipotentiary to St. James' or the Tuileries, without any further explanations, provided he knew that he would be received. This was of course treated as a mere impertinence, and the matter has for the present been allowed to drop.

The visit of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE to Villafranca, in command of a Russian squadron of three screw ships-of-the-line, and two steam corvettes, has not tended to allay the misgivings felt in certain quarters regarding the intentions of his country next year. The absurd stories about the cession of the little towns and harbor on the Piedmontese coast are well nigh already forgotten; but it is palpable that the Russians are bent on making use of the place as a theatre for exhibiting their naval and other resources to the excitable Italians, and there can be little doubt that they mean to form there a *dépôt* of incendiarism against Austria. While he was there, the Grand Duke laid the foundation of a Greek Church, a circumstance which has been gravely complained of as a wanton affront to the papal supremacy, without precedent or parallel. The rapid journey of the Grand Duke to Paris, and his exclusive occupation with matters of State, during his brief sojourn there this week, has capped the climax of dissatisfaction and distrust. He has now returned to his fleet in the Mediterranean, and means to steer eastward. Will he honor Corfu at the present juncture with a visit, or pass Athens by without looking in?

What I told some weeks ago respecting the British Envoy to Washington was some days since officially confirmed. A high opinion is entertained among those who know him of the spirit and good sense of Lord LYONS. His predecessor's promotion to Berlin has been delayed at the request, it is said, of the Prince of Prussia, who, for a time at least, wishes that Lord BLOOMFIELD should remain, possessing as he does great experience and considerable personal knowledge of men and things in Northern Germany. Lord NAPIER, in all likelihood, will eventually succeed him; in the meanwhile, he is to be sent to the Hague to negotiate a marriage between the Princess ALICE and the youthful Prince of Orange. It is a curious fact that a similar connection to that formed between the daughter of JAMES II. and the celebrated hero of 1688 has repeatedly been attempted during successive reigns, but that in every instance it has failed. The unfortunate Princess CHARLOTTE was all but betrothed to the father of the present King of the Netherlands, but insisted upon refusing her hand in order to bestow it on LEOPOLD, now King of the Belgians. It remains to be seen whether in the case now contemplated the old precedent will follow.

A curious story of fashionable life has gained currency here, in which the names of more than one individual of distinction is freely mixed up. The daughter of an eminent public man, not very long married, was staying for some weeks at an hotel in Bond-street, and occupied apartments on the ground floor. Very late one night a person was observed, by the policeman in charge of the locality, to open one of the windows from outside, enter the room, and close the window again after him. On alarm being given, the inmates of the house were aroused, and search being made, the invader was at length discovered, not in the room which he had entered, but in an adjoining one, which formed part of the suite usually occupied by the youthful and handsome matron. Finding that he was recognized as the son of a Peer of sporting notoriety, he endeavored to excuse himself, on the score that it was merely a practical joke, and that it had been done for a bet. The lady's friends and family, however, evinced so much concern on the occasion, that an Italian lady who happened to be staying at the same time in the hotel, volunteered, or was induced, to write a letter stating that she had no objection to declare herself the object of the young Lothario's midnight search, and that she was quite willing to forgive him. The strangest part of the matter is, that the husband of the young lady is said to have been weak enough to show this extraordinary epistle to many of his friends.

ALBERT SMITH has recommenced his popular entertainments this week, with an account of his voyage to China, and his personal observations and experiences there. His reception by the public, who have for some time missed his familiar voice, and who are proportionably glad to recognize it again, was most enthusiastic. I need not recapitulate the topics of his narrative, which occupy a considerable space in our daily journals, but I believe it is quite true that he has sold the fuller details of his travels to Messrs. ROUTLEDGE for £1,000. My own astonishment has always been that he should have been able to keep up the public attention so long with the old stories, but it certainly was high time for him to try a new field of fun; and his expedition to Canton was certainly a happy thought, and will no doubt repay him richly for his trouble. Personally, he is eminently deserving of all the good fortune that may attend him. A more devoted son, brother, or friend never existed. He is the very soul of geniality and munificence. After many years struggle with the world, he had no sooner chanced upon the source of emolument he has of late found so prolific, than he resolved to set apart a sufficient sum to make a provision for an afflicted sister, who was dependent upon him; and having accumulated the amount (£3,000) he resolved to put it out of his own power by converting it into an annuity for the life of the object of his solicitude. At his villa beyond Fulham he is constantly surrounded by artists and men of letters. His enjoyment of society is like the mirth of a boy, ever fresh, frolicsome and contagious, though seldom giving you anything that you can remember or carry away with you. Lest his mother, a sedate old lady, should be disturbed by the revelry in which he delights, he has set apart for her use a pretty little detached cottage within his grounds, to which he pays a filial visit every morning. He is, in a word, all that the French understand by that most meaning phrase *un bon enfant*.

Miss ANNA BISHOP has reappeared upon our concert boards since her return from America. The critics are not agreed about her having improved during her absence, and some maintain even the contrary. She seems to run the risk of encouraging the latter opinion, by consenting to sing at JULLIEN's noisy and commonplace *réunions*. The only novelty which this Soyer of musical entertainment has produced this Winter is the Hungarian violinist WIENIAWSKI, whose name people are beginning to learn how to write, but will never succeed in their endeavors of pronouncing. As a musician, he is not considered equal to some others, but his feats of dexterity on the instrument surpass anything that has been heard since the conjuring days of PAGANINI.

The English Opera Company have migrated to Covent Garden, which they opened on the 20th, with BALFE's new opera of "Satanella." The house was crowded, the piece successful, and both author and prima donna were overwhelmed with compliments and garlands. BALFE can never get out of the pleasant amble in which he delights to prance away. There is no sign of greater depth or intensity of feeling in his new work, and to grandeur of effect he never aspires. But "Satanella" fully sustains the reputation he had established by the "Bohemian Girl" and the "Rose of Castile;" and it must be confessed that the discerning British public understand and like this sort of thing much better than MOZART or BEETHOVEN. Great curiosity is felt in the musical world both here and in Paris about VERDI's last opera, recently produced at Naples with immense success. "Simon Boccanegra" is founded on an episode in one of the novels of GUERAZZI, and possesses, it is said, unusual claims to dramatic merit, while it sustains all its gifted author's reputation for lyric and orchestral composition.

The American and British Navies.

An important paper, on the modifications which the ships of the British Navy have undergone during the present century, was read by Mr. REED, naval architect, at the weekly meeting of the Society of Arts, in London, Dec. 15, 1858—Admiral Sir CHARLES NAPIER in the chair. In describing the ships of the British Navy, as they were at the commencement of the present century, Mr. REED contrasted them with American vessels at the same period. In the war of 1812, the inferiority of the British ships was disastrously demonstrated. The large American frigates which assailed them were too powerful to be successfully resisted. Their superiority was not confined to size alone; their armaments likewise greatly exceeded those of British ships nominally of the same class, the latter carrying many light carronades that counted as cannon, and ours being sometimes armed with guns 50 per cent. greater in number than they were supposed to bear.

The result was that many a British flag was struck, and the star of Britain's naval supremacy seemed destined to set in Western waters. This so far stirred her naval authorities as to induce them to build new vessels of uncommon size, and to cut down several two-decked ships and arm them as first-class frigates. The conclusion of this war, and that with France, afforded leisure for the improvements subsequently made in the forms of the bow and stern; but real progressive improvement in naval construction was stopped for a time by the innovations of Sir W. SYMONDS, to whose neglect of Captain ERICSSON's submerged propeller it is due that the invention was first introduced into the war navy of America.

Coming down to the present period of the Russian war, Mr. REED quoted Captain DAHLGREN's opinion of the English gunboats, and then proceeded to enumerate the ships of each class in the Royal Navy, with the number and calibre of their guns. Upon the latter point he said:

"It is, in my judgment, impossible to point out any very glaring defects in the principle upon which they are armed. This latter statement cannot well be tested otherwise than by a comparative reference to foreign navies. The only two of these to which I need refer are those of France and the United States. As to the former, I have carefully examined the official records, and I find no ground whatever for considering that the armaments of French ships-of-war are in any way superior to our own. With regard to the American Navy, we have heard, indeed, much that sounds formidable recently, especially of the *Niagara* and the *Merrimac*. Of the former of these vessels I need say but little, as the American Government itself places small confidence in her. She is, it is true, a gigantic vessel, but carries only a dozen shell-guns; and our own frigate *Diadem*, of about two-thirds her size, would speedily overpower her, either at short or long range. The *Merrimac* is certainly a very formidable vessel. Captain DAHLGREN, in his recently pub'ished work on 'Shells and Shell-guns,' draws a careful comparison between her and our own *Shannon*, and very fairly decides that the *Merrimac* is the more powerful ship of the two; but seeing that, as he admits, her tonnage is one-fifth greater than the *Shannon's*, we might well be astonished if she were not of superior power. We have, however, other vessels similar in size to the *Merrimac*, one class of which is armed entirely with heavy 68-pounders, from which, of course, 8-inch shells can be most effectively fired; and another class, armed with a combination of 10-inch shell-guns and 68-pounders of 95 cwt. The vessels of both these classes are fitted with engines of no less than 1,000 horse-power, by virtue of which they will probably attain a speed of twelve or fourteen knots per hour, while the *Merrimac* makes eight knots only. The advantages of this superiority of speed I need not dwell upon. Captain DAHLGREN has himself since said, in reference to these vessels, 'There can be little doubt that with any reasonable success in applying their capabilities they must become the most formidable of ships-of-war.'"

In reference to the recent gun-practice at Portsmouth, upon floating batteries, and the refusal of the Admiralty to furnish him with a copy of the reports made upon the trials, Mr. REED mentioned what he called "a remarkable idiosyncracy" of that department, namely: that its functionaries seem to consider it a special duty to deny to the British Press and public, and to the officers of minor States from which nothing is to be apprehended, information and facilities for gaining information which they readily accord to officers of the French, Russian and other Governments which might prove inimical to England. "I have known," he said, "Russian officers, in particular, have authority to pass freely over our dock-yards, while Brazilian officers are refused permission to enter the gates even to see a ship launched, and Englishmen have to go about under the *surveillance* of a policeman." Having touched upon the proposed steam-rams of Mr. NASMYTH and Admiral Sir G. SARTORIOUS, Mr. REED then referred to the American ram:

"The 'rams nest,' lately discovered in America, is very much like another kind of nest which some people are very often finding. The 'ram' that it contains need occasion no alarm. It has already cost the American Government $800,000, and a Committee appointed to examine it is said to have reported that it will take $800,000 more to complete the operations begun. It is, therefore, exceedingly likely to remain in its nest for very many years to come; indeed, an American scientific paper, sometime since, pronounced it fit only for exhibition to visitors, at three cents a head, as a monument of folly."

Mr. REED is of opinion that Great Britain, having the finest navy in the world, need only maintain it in its present strength and efficiency, adopting improvements when they were introduced into the war navies of other States. By availing of all the warlike agencies which science may supply, she may certainly, he observed, make her navy most terrible; but the result would be a combination of all other Powers against her, whilst her true policy is neither to encourage ambitious powers by her weakness, nor alarm timid Powers by her strength.

Mr. MACINTOSH, the projector of the famous naptha and potassium plan for enabling the British fleet to destroy Sebastopol; Admiral Sir G. SARTORIOUS and Mr. NASMYTH, now of steam-ram celebrity,—the former having proposed to convert the *Leviathan* to that purpose; General Sir C. SHAW, Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, (the eminent iron ship-builder,) and several others, took part in the discussion which followed. Mr. S. RUSSELL made some remarkable statements with reference to the Admiralty and the floating batteries. A Committee of Naval Architects, appointed by the Admiralty, produced an elaborate and very valuable report on the principles according to which the future fleet of England should be constructed. This report had been printed at the cost of the nation, but not a copy could be got from the Admiralty, though it had, somehow, found its way to Russia and France, by which circuitous route it had reached Mr. S. RUSSELL. He hoped this report would some day be printed, if not by the Admiralty, through the instrumentality of the copy which had surreptitiously come into his possession.

With regard to the construction of iron batteries and rams, there were one or two persons to whom justice should be done. The introduction of iron plates originated, not with the Emperor NAPOLEON, but with Mr. STEVENS, of New-York, who, when in England ten years ago, confided to him, as a secret, the results of some experiments that had been made by the American Government with regard to iron plates. From all that he had heard of Mr. STEVENS' steam ram, Mr. S. RUSSELL thought it was a very clever idea—quite clever enough to be begun, but a great deal too clever ever to be brought to a successful issue. He believed that the idea of 4-inch iron plates originated not with LOUIS NAPOLEON, but with Mr. LLOYD, of the English Admiralty. The former suggested the putting on of a number of thin plates, one over another; the latter, when he heard of the imperial plan, thought one thick plate would answer better, and asked the contractors if they could make plates of that thickness. "They replied," said Mr. RUSSELL, "that it was impossible, but, nevertheless, if they were ordered, they would do it; and they did it, as a matter of course."

Sir CHARLES NAPIER, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. REED, said he could not let it go forth to the public that England had the large available naval force stated in the paper. Instead of 51 line-of-battle ships, there were not half that number ready for sea, though there might be as many built and launched. In fixing the available ships at half the total given by Mr. REED, he meant screw-line-of-battle ships, as he regarded all sailing ships-of-war as so much waste timber. In the Channel there were only six sail of the line, and there ought to be at least ten. Mr. REED, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, remarked that inasmuch as the returns he had given of the naval force of France included vessels building, he thought it only fair to give the statistics of the British Navy on the same principle.

A New Atlantic Telegraph Scheme.

A new Great Ocean Telegraph Company has been established for the purpose of connecting Great Britain with America by means of Mr. ALLAN's system of submarine wires. The primary object is, of course, to establish a direct communication between London and New-York by a line from the Land's-end to Halifax, the chief naval station of British North America, as well as the inlet to all the telegraphic lines of communication, not only of the Canadas, but of the United States generally. Hereafter the Company intimate that a branch line may be carried by Bermuda to Jamaica, and thence by connecting lines to the other West India Islands, the Central States of America, and the Brazils. By this independent route, starting from the Land's-end, the cost of an average message between London and Halifax will not exceed 30 shillings, as it avoids all the delays and heavy charges consequent on forming working agreements with other companies. The sea route proposed is also a very good one, though on the average deeper than that across which the Atlantic cable has been laid, and, we fear may now say lost, as well. This increased depth of water would most undoubtedly be a considerable disadvantage to any company not working with cables constructed on Mr. ALLAN's system; but, with these cables, the deeper the water the safer they are, for their mechanical and physical attributes, combining as they do the maximum of conducting power and strength with the minimum of weight and specific gravity, render their safe submergence in the greatest depths a very simple mechanical operation. The chief advantages of Mr. ALLAN's system of submarine ropes consists in making them of the utmost lightness consistent with their strength—in doing away entirely with the outside covering of spiral wire and making the core or conductor of the cable its main strength. The weight per mile of the line proposed from Lands'-end to Halifax, is only 10 cwt., while its specific gravity is as low as 1:35,—just sufficient to insure its sinking very slowly without any strain upon the rope while being paid out from the ship. The mode of its construction is one large solid copper wire, or conductor, wound round closely with fine iron wire. This is inclosed in three very thick thick coats of gutta percha, the whole being bound round with strands of tarred string.

Immense Claim to Property in New-York—Law Suits Coming.

From the Oswego Palladium, Dec 28.

It will be remembered, that some three years ago, we gave an account of the accidental discovery of some old title-deeds to a large landed property in New-York and New-Jersey, which had been lost for years, and which the heirs had been unable to discover; that the property covered by those titles was located in the heart of New-York city, and was of immense value; and that a number of the heirs resided in the city of Oswego, and that steps would be taken to recover possession of the property from the occupants, &c. This statement of ours elicited extensive inquiry in regard to the matter, and excited much interest.

Since that period, little has been heard of the matter by the public. But the heirs have not, in the meantime, been idle. They have been industriously engaged in hunting up and ferreting out other evidence and facts bearing upon the subject, and organizing and preparing for an application to the Courts for possession of the property they claim.

An association of the heirs was formed for the purpose of raising funds and employing trustees, counsel, &c. We are now informed that they have been successful in their efforts. *They have secured the necessary funds, have appointed three trustees to manage the affair, have retained the best counsel to be found, and are now ready to proceed energetically to the trial of their title*, with those in occupancy, and to recover what they claim has so long been held unjustly from them. During the period that has elapsed since our first announcement of this curious discovery, the heirs have been industriously pursuing their investigations, and have succeeded in the discovery of an amount of important evidence, confirmatory of their claim. The legal papers of eminent but deceased lawyers have been overhauled; and as high as $100 has been paid by the heirs for the privilege of looking through such papers, which have thrown great light upon the subject, and furnish proofs previously unknown.

In regard to the estate involved, we are informed that the City of New-York occupies a large amount of it, *embracing some twenty-five lots in the Park, on Broadway and Chambers-street*, and there are many other pieces in different parts of the City, occupied by private parties. The heirs have brought to light deeds of interest in the Teller estate, *running from Chambers-street up Broadway, to about the centre of the block, between Reade and Pearl streets, thence to Corlear's Hook; thence back to Chambers, near Chatham.* The heirs claim one-third interest in this property, which was sold by the TELLERS to DAVID PROVOST, and to his widow, CATHERINE PROVOST. The claim of the heirs also extends over a large amount of property in New-Jersey, Newburg, in Ulster County, &c.

Having accumulated the necessary proofs and evidence of title, and made all necessary arrangements, we understand *the heirs will commence suits of ejectment next month*, against the City of New-York, and individual occupants of property claimed. It will be very apt to create a sensation, and the heirs and the counsel, we learn, are confident of final success in recovering possession.

One of the heirs in Oswego is Mr. N. MILLS, an old, respected and well-known citizen, who has been very active in the investigation of the subject, and has been instrumental in discovering much of the strong evidence of title. He has been employed by the heirs for this purpose, and is one of the trustees of the association. We shall await the issue of this important matter with much interest.

It is understood that the Canadian Government has come to a definite resolution to assume the debt incurred by deepening Lake St. Peter. The importance of this step to the trade of Montreal is very great. Rumor says that the Lower Canada Ministers insisted on a definite resolution on this point at the time the seat of Government policy was determined.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY ABROAD.

Americans and their Inventions and Doings in Europe.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 23, 1858.

In a late letter I gave you the history of the triumph of certain modifications in surgery introduced into France by American surgeons. I propose, to-day, to give you a *résumé* of American industry abroad, giving the place of honor, on account of its extent, to dentistry. I ought to mention first, however, that Dr. BOYMAN's operation has been adopted so rapidly, that it is declared by the best surgeons of Paris as the only operation to be practiced hereafter for the malady which it is destined to remedy; and we thus see a young American surgeon introducing into France, and at the great seat of medical science, a certain cure for a malady which the most distinguished surgeons of two centuries have sought for with but indifferent success. In their notices of Doctor BOYMAN's operation, however, the surgeons who have thus far lectured upon it, have not failed to give credit to other surgeons who were more or less successful in the cure of the accident in question. Thus, in Europe, DIFFENBACH and JOBERT have been particularly successful in its treatment, M. JOBERT claiming to cure one-third of his cases by a very simple operation; while in America, Dr. HAYWARD of Boston, as long ago as 1838, performed the operation successfully, and to him is due great credit for the modifications he introduced. To Dr. SIMMES, also, of New-York, credit is given for his improvements in this operation within late years, while astonishment is expressed that Dr. SIMMES should so singularly designate himself in a public address as the instrument especially selected by Providence to discover a cure for a malady which had been already cured even in his own country while he was yet in his infancy. I ought to mention here also that the practice of local etherization by means of electricity is becoming general as well in surgery as in dentistry. It is felt that all that is required to generalize this practice is a better knowledge of the particular cases to which it is adapted and of the manner of applying it; and regret is expressed by the French surgeons that they have not access to the experiments and the experience of American surgeons.

I will not pretend to explain why dentistry in Europe is so far behind that in the United States. It is most singular that, in France, where surgery and the accessories of the toilet have been brought to the highest perfection, the art of the dentist should have been left so completely in the rear. Until very lately, the art was ranked among the lowest of trades; a dentist was in fact but a puller of teeth, and one of the commonest expressions in French is, even to this day, "*Il ment comme un arracheur de dents!*" (He lies like a dentist, or a tooth-puller.) It was not until American dentists settled in France that the art was at all respected, or indeed deserved to be respected.

Mr. BREWSTER was the pioneer of American dentists in Europe. He settled in Paris in 1836, and soon became the dentist of LOUIS PHILLIPPE, the CZAR NICHOLAS, and other monarchs. He was bought out by Mr. THOMAS W. EVANS, of Lancaster, Penn., in 1850, who, with his brother THEODORE, now continues the business. These gentlemen not only maintain the position ceded them by Dr. BREWSTER, but they have extended it. They are the dentists to the courts of France, Russia, Bavaria, Wurtemburg and, I believe, of Belgium and Saxony. With such high protection it may be readily conceived that the practice of these gentlemen is immense. Besides the Legion of Honor granted to the elder brother by the Emperor of France, both the brothers have received decorations and rich gifts from the other monarchs by whom they are employed. They have just built on the Avenue de l'Imperatrice a private residence, which is an ornament to that new and elegant thoroughfare.

Mr. JAMES FOWLER, formerly a partner of the deceased HARVEY BURDELL, afterwards established in Bleecker-street, New-York, came to this city four years ago, and went into business as a dentist on the Boulevard des Italiens in partner ship with a French merchant by the name of PRETERRE, the latter furnishing the funds for the establishment of the house. At the end of three years, however, Mr. FOWLER sought and obtained before the tribunals a dissolution of the partner ship, and at once established a new house in the Place de la Madeleine. Since his residence in Paris this gentleman has made several pieces in gold for the replacement of lost parts, which excited the astonishment and the admiration of the Academy of Medicine and of the entire faculty of Paris. Among these were an entire lower jaw in gold with the teeth affixed, several upper jaws, obturators, etc. Although not new in America, it was the first time any successful attempt of the kind had been made in Europe; and Mr. F. is now in the enjoyment of a first-rate reputation and practice. Mr. PRETERRE obtained a workman from the United States of the name of FOWLER, and is continuing the business at the old place under the name of FOWLER & PRETERRE.

Mr. HORNER, of Philadelphia, is a partner in the long-established English house in the Rue de Luxembourg, which now bears the name of STEVENS, WATSON & HORNER. This is the largest and richest dental establishment in the world, its income reaching $60,000 a year. Gold work, however, has only been introduced into this house since the entrance of Dr. HORNER. Previously, their artificial pieces were made of hippopotamus entire, and decayed teeth were filled with amalgams—the ancient French and English system.

Dr. GAGE, formerly of Mobile, has also established himself in Paris as a dentist, and like the other, is doing a good business.

Mr. POTTER, an American dentist, who has practiced in Bombay and in Lisbon, has been for some years established in this city, and lately took into partnership a dentist of New-York, Mr. CRANE.

Dr. PARMLY, formerly of New-Orleans, an elder brother of Dr. ELEAZER PARMLY, of New-York, has been practising dentistry for three years past, upon children in the schools of Paris and London, till an attack of typhoid fever, followed by partial paralysis, disabled him from the active pursuit of his profession. He continues to reside in Paris, however, and gives advice to families and schools in regard to the care of the mouth in young people.

A gentleman who announces himself to the public as an American dentist, Dr. KOTH, "formerly of the United States, late dentist to Her Majesty the Queen of Spain," has established himself in Paris, within a month. Dr. KOTH, according to his circular, speaks English, German, Spanish and Swedish; but judging from the Doctor's name, we think he ought to have commenced his enumeration of languages with the Swedish.

As I was passing rapidly in a carriage, a few days ago, through an obscure quarter of the Faubourg St. Germain, I had a hasty glance at a sign which had evidently just come from the painter's hands, and which bore the words, *Dentiste Americain*, preceded by a name of the purest Gallic origin. So, you see how the current is running.

So wide-spread is the reputation of American dentistry, that the teeth of nearly every monarch in Europe are filled, pulled and replaced by Americans, or *soi-disant* Americans. Thus, as I have already mentioned, the EVANS' of Paris, are the dentists to the Courts of France, Russia, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and some other smaller States. At Rome, Dr. BURGESS, an American, is the principal dentist; at Madrid it is Dr. MCKEEHAN, another American. The principal dentist of Berlin is Dr. ABBOTT, of Bangor, Maine, while the Court dentist is a German who studied in America, and who calls himself in consequence an American dentist. At Vienna, where it is almost impossible for a foreigner to get permission to do business, Dr. NORTH, also of the State of Maine, has rapidly gained the first position among the aristocracy, although he has not yet arrived at the Court. When he first went to Vienna, Mr. NORTH was obliged by the police restrictions from giving any publicity, either by advertisements or by a sign at the door. While stowed away privately in the upper part of a house, wondering whether his enterprise was going to fall or succeed, he was one day surprised at receiving the visit of Prince LICHTENSTEIN, who came to get work done. The American complained of the rigors of the police, and the Prince said to him, "Never mind the police; take a house to suit you, put your sign out, and if they trouble you come to me." Mr. NORTH did as the Prince advised; the Prince sent his daughters and others of his relatives and acquaintances, and from that day the fortune of Dr. NORTH was a fixed fact. He numbers now in his protectors not only the LICHTENSTEINS, but the METTERNICHS and the SCHWARTZENBERGS.

In St. Petersburg, the aristocracy employ two Irishmen, brothers, who studied their profession with Dr. BREWSTER at Paris, and who call themselves American dentists.

The principal dentist at Hamburg is Dr. COHEN, who studied in America, and calls himself an American dentist.

The brothers TELLANDER, who studied dentistry in New-York, do the Court and the principal business in Stockholm and Christiana, the capitals of Sweden and Norway.

There are a few other dentists scattered through the German Confederation, Germans by birth, who received their professional education in the United States, and who call themselves American dentists.

At London, Mr. RAND, an American dentist, has rapidly reached a large practice, in exclusively aristocratic families. Another American, whose name I forget, has also arrived at a large practice in London. At Manchester there has been an American dentist for a good many years. This closes the chapter on dentistry.

Two American physicians are in practice in Paris, Dr. BIGELOW, of Boston, and Dr. BEYLARD, of Philadelphia, both graduates of the School of Paris. The latter gentleman, however, is of French origin; he was two years house physician in the wards of Dr. TROUSSEAU, at the Hotel-Dieu. Both these gentlemen are doing well, but fortunately for the small American colony in Paris, their business is not confined exclusively to their countrymen.

We have no American lawyer in Paris, although we need one. But we have two ministers and two places of worship regularly established. The chapel built by the Americans in the Rue du Berry last year, continues under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. SEELEY. The Episcopalians, however, have organized a congregation and secured a place of worship in one of the upper rooms of the Church of the Oratoire in the Rue St. Honoré. From a dozen members, three months ago, this new congregation has reached nearly a hundred. It is called the American Episcopal Chapel in Paris, and its pastor is the Rev. W. O. LAMSON, late of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, New-York.

The number of American artists now in Paris is extremely limited. Mr. KELLOGG is still occupied on oriental subjects. Mr. WHITE is painting a picture for the State of Maryland—"Washington Resigning his Commission." Mr. MAY has a variety of subjects on the easel. Mr. CRANCH has gone to Italy. Mr. FAGNANI, the sculptor, late of New-York, has fixed himself permanently on the Champs Elysées, and is engaged on busts. Mr. THOMPSON, the American photographic artist, and photographer to the ROTHSCHILD family, continues on the Boulevard des Italiens. An American daguerreotypist has lately established himself in the Rue du Faubourg Poissonière.

Of bankers, we have in Paris three American houses, JOHN MUNROE & Co., LANNING, BALDWIN & Co., and GREEN & Co. The latter house, which suspended two years ago, will resume business again the first of January at the old place, Place St. Georges, under the title of VANDERBROCK, GREEN & Co.

Since the Great Exhibition of 1855, several American inventions are manufactured on a large scale in France. Of these the most important are MCCORMICK's and MANNY's Reapers, the Vulcanized India Rubber of GOODYEAR, (which has acquired an immense extension, and employs daily several thousand men,) the Sewing Machines of SINGER, and GROVER & BAKER & Co., and of WHEELER & WILSON, TUCKER's Artificial Marble, PITT's Threshing Machines, CHAMBERLAIN's Cork Cutter, and a variety of other inventions.

MALAKOFF.

ARIZONA AND SONORA.....No. IV.

Silver Mines.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In March, 1856, the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company was formed in Cincinnati, and a party under the direction of Col. C. D. POSTON was sent to Arizona to explore for silver mines. Col. POSTON located with his company at Tubac, a deserted Mexican Puebla, in the centre of the territory, and explored the neighborhood. The extensive and valuable ranch known as the *Arivaca* was purchased. On this ranch were found one gold and a few silver mines that many years ago were worked by the Mexicans in their usual primitive style. The silver mine known as the *Heintzelman* was discovered six miles from Arivaca, among foot-hills near the Cerra Colorado.

This mine has been developed sufficiently to prove that it is a monster mother vein, uncommonly regular and of exceeding richness. This was a fresh discovery, in a region where the earth had never been broken. Detached pieces of ore scattered about led to the discovery of the vein. The ore has the appearance of copper ore, and contains a large percentage of that metal. The process of reduction is by amalgamation, unless a large quantity of lead ore is used as an auxiliary, in which case it can be smelted.

The following report recently made shows the result of the first attempt at smelting in an ordinary Mexican furnace:

"The first furnace at Cerro Colorado, near the Heintzelman vein (belonging to the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company,) gave at the first operation, from 58 hours smelting, 14 pounds of silver. This result was better than could be expected from the very first charge; especially if we take into consideration that the furnace was new, cold, and not even quite dry; the lead ore, used as auxiliary means, very quartzose; the material to operate on new to the smelters, and even the necessary old slag was wanting for the first operation.

In four days after, the furnace was again at work, yielding in 10 smeltings, of 599 hours, 306 marks of silver out of 5,251 pounds of silver ore from the Heintzelman vein. I have to observe that the process of smelting required the addition of 17,564 pounds of lead ore from the Company's mines at Arivaca. Besides this quantity of silver, we obtained 309 pounds of copper out of the same ore.

The furnace used was of common adobes (sun-dried bricks) 10 inches square inside and 8 feet high. The bellows were made on the spot, and the whole concern caused an expense only of about $250. The inside of the furnace is lined with a kind of metamorphic sand-stone, containing an abundance of quartz crystals, cemented together by a very pure clay. This stone resists the fire better than the best fire-proof brick, and is procured from the Cerro Colorado peak, close to the mine. The Company has now finished five furnaces, and one is in course of erection.

But the reduction of the ores by smelting is only preliminary and temporary, until the amalgamation works, which are now being put up, are ready to do the work on a larger scale. It was from the first the intention to amalgamate, (and not to smelt,) for which purpose the necessary machinery was made, last March, at Mr. GODDARD's foundry, in San Francisco. It would have been up and in operation ere this, had not the long and difficult land transportation caused a considerable delay in getting it on the ground.

The yield as above stated was 306 marks, equal to 2,287¾ ounces Troy in silver. If we assume the 8¾ tons of lead ore used to have yielded of this 400 ounces—which I think is about right—then the 5,252 lbs. of Heintzelman ore yielded 1887 ounces, which gives to the ton a yield of 718 ounces of silver, worth about $935, to which must be added $75 of copper, giving a total of $1,010 per ton."

Here are *facts*, from which those interested can draw their own conclusions. The ore from the Heintzelman mine has averaged to the present time 45 cents per pound. The amalgamation works, of which mention has been made, will be in operation the present month. Estimating the ore to yield 45 cents per pound, these works will turn out $3,000 per day. With power to multiply amalgamation works, and an inexhaustible supply of ore, beginning with the surface, to draw upon this mine will, doubtless, ere long, make some astounding developments. This result is beyond peradventure.

Other companies have more recently taken up mines and commenced operations, but they are not sufficiently advanced to exhibit that certainty of profitable results which the Heintzelman mine can claim. Companies of large capital are also forming in New-England to work mines in Arizona.

It is not probable that such as the Heintzelman vein will be readily found. But there is every reason to believe that these companies, skillfully managed, will meet with great success. Rich mines will be discovered—as rich, perhaps, and even richer than the Heintzelman—another silver mining district, the extent of which is yet to be made apparent.

"It is well known that the most colossal fortunes the world ever saw have been based on the silver mines of Mexico.

"The explorations of HUMBOLDT, more than fifty years ago, and the facts given by WARD in his book, entitled, *Mexico in 1827*, are remarkably pertinent to the operations in Arizona at the present day. HUMBOLDT stated in 1803 that mining in Mexico had been confined to a narrow strip [illegible] a few centuries [illegible] and that the mines of the Spaniard [illegible] treasures of Mexico [illegible].

His estimate of the yield of the silver mines of Mexico, from the Conquest to 1803, a period of two hundred and eighty-two years, was $1,767,952,000. In 1733, the coinage of all the mints in Mexico was placed under the charge of the Government, and returns of the annual coinage regularly kept. By this register, it appears that the produce of the mines of Mexico from that date to June, 1826, a period of ninety-three years, was $1,435,656,611. (See *Ward's Mexico*, 1827.)

WARD also says:

"The metals seem to increase in richness as you approach the North. Contracts for the mine of Arispe, (the ancient capital of Sonora,) about 30° north latitude, have been taken up in a situation possessing great local advantages, a fertile country, the vicinity of two large rivers and a communication by water with the Pacific. The mines themselves were formerly celebrated for their richness, and the capital required to bring them into activity is very small.

"The specimens which I have seen of the ores extracted from them, almost induce one to adopt the theory that the proportion of silver contained in the ores increases as you advance towards the North; a theory which is very generally believed at present in Mexico, and which is certainly confirmed by the superiority of all northern ores to those of the richest districts of the South.

"The idea probably originated in the discovery of the famous *Bolas de Plata*, (balls of silver,) of Arizona, in the beginning of the last century, which was, and probably still is, believed in Europe to be one of those fables with which mining countries abound. But the attention of the present Government of Mexico having been drawn to the subject, a search was made in the viceregal archieves by order of the President, for the correspondence, which was known to have taken place respecting it in the year 1736.

"This correspondence I have seen, and I have in my possession a certified copy of a decree of PHILIP V., dated Aranjuez, 28th May, 1741, the object of which was to terminate a prosecution, instituted by the Royal Fiscal, against the discoverers of Arizona, for having defrauded the treasury of the duties payable upon the masses of pure silver found there.

"The decree states that the weight of the balls, sheets and other pieces of silver discovered (*bolas, planchas y otras piezas de plata*) to have amounted to 165 arrobas, 8 pounds in all, (4,033 pounds,) and mentions particularly one mass of pure silver, which weighed 108 arrobas, (2,700 pounds,) and another of 11 arrobas, upon which duties had been actually paid by one Don DOMINGO ASMENDI, and which, as a great natural curiosity, (*como cosa especial*,) the King states ought to have been sent to Madrid.

"The decree ends by declaring the district of Arizona to be royal property, as a *Criado de Plata*, (a place in which, by some natural process, silver was created) an idea to which the flexibility of the metal, when first extracted, seemed, in those times, to give some color of probability, and by directing it to be worked upon the royal account. This put a stop to the enterprises of individuals, the district was deserted; an attempt to send a sort of colony there failed, and, in a few years, the very name of Arizona was forgotten."

Among the many instances given by WARD of the vast wealth derived from the silver mines of Mexico, is the following respecting the Biscaina, located on the confines of Northern New Spain. This mine, after being worked to the depth of 300 feet, was abandoned by reason of water. Subsequently, says WARD:

"Don PEDRO TERREROS commenced operations anew, but from the smallness of the capital invested, the work advanced slowly, and was not completed till the year 1762; but in the twelve succeeding years, TERREROS drew from his mines a clear profit of $6,000,000. He obtained the title of Count by the munificence of his donations to the Court of Madrid; and never was title more dearly bought; for he presented CHARLES III. with two ships-of-the-line (one of 112 guns) constructed at the Havana, of the most costly materials, entirely at his expense, and accommodated him besides with a loan of $1,000,000, no part of which has been yet repaid. He likewise built the two great Haciendas of San Antonio and Regla, which cannot together have cost less than $1,200,000; and he purchased landed property to such an extent, that even in the present depressed state of agricultural interests of Mexico, the revenue of the present Count exceeds $100,000; and ought in more favorable times to amount to nearly two."

The richest silver mining districts of what was once New Spain, are now believed to include Sonora, Chihuahua and that part of Arizona west of the 111th parallel, even into the Navajo country. That portion of Arizona north of the Gila is comparatively a *terra incognita*. It is now the home of the wild Apache. From the few discoveries that have been made in this region, and such evidences as the Indians have themselves exhibited, it is believed that not only the richest silver mines, but that something like another California will be found in the Apache and Navajo country north of the Gila. There are also evidences of desirable agricultural districts here, and there is reason to believe that in the course of time northern Arizona will contain a greater population than that part south of the Gila.

WARD, in conclusion, remarks:

"I am unaware that many of the statements contained in this and the preceding books respecting the mineral riches of the north of New Spain, will be thought exaggerated. They are not so; they will be confirmed by every future report, and, in a few years, the public, familiarized with facts which are only questioned because they are new, will wonder at its present incredulity, and regret the loss of advantages which may not always be within its reach." Vol. II., p. 600.

Those "statements" are now confirmed in a remarkable manner. Developments now making in Arizona are familiarizing the public with those great facts to which WARD alludes. Here we find ores on the surface which, from the start, yield *one thousand dollars per ton*. When we reflect that those vast sums which aggrandize a powerful Kingdom were extracted from ores found at great depth, and that in some instances millions were expended to reach paying ore, what stupendous results may we not confidently anticipate when this new field is opened to American enterprise?

EDWARD E. DUNBAR.

Senator Douglas' Speech on Reaching Washington.

From the Washington States.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON: My heart is filled with emotions at this spontaneous gathering. I thank you sincerely for your welcome to me on my return home. I say home, for, next to Illinois, there is no place on the face of the globe where I feel as much at home as I do here in your midst. [Cheers.] Sixteen years of my life, during the sessions of Congress, have been spent among you. You have been witnesses of my private life and of my public duties. To have commanded your good feeling, to have secured your confidence, respect and kindness, is to me a source of peculiar pride. I am just fresh from my own constituents—from that people who received me with open arms when I was a boy, and who have stood firmly by me, and sustained me in every struggle and every trial up to this day and hour. [Cheers.]

The greetings I have received, wherever I have been, in every quarter of the Union, is a greater source of gratification to me than anything relating individually to myself. They show that the American heart beats and throbs wherever the cords that bind the American Union together are touched by a patriotic hand, and the American people all rejoice over our triumph, in any State in this Union, which is the triumph of the true principles of the Constitution over fanaticism and sectionalism. [Applause.] So long as we live under one Constitution, operating alike in all parts of the Union, any political creed is unsound and dangerous which cannot be proclaimed in the same terms in Chicago as in New-Orleans, in New-York as in Baltimore, or wherever else the American flag waves over American soil. [Cheers.] I feel that this demonstration, this enthusiastic reception, are testimonials of devotion to those great principles of State Rights, State sovereignty, and self-government, which underlie our complex system of government. I rejoice more in the belief that it is an exhibition of your devotion to those great principles than any compliment personal to myself.

In conclusion, my fellow-citizens, I will say to you that it is with peculiar pleasure that I have been able to cultivate kind and friendly relations with the inhabitants of the District of Columbia. [Cheers.] This District is an anomaly in our political system. Everywhere else the precious privileges of self-government prevail; everywhere else the representatives of the people make the laws for those who elected them; but here you have no direct voice in the legislation to which you are required to yield obedience. It is the duty, therefore, of every Senator and every Representative from every State in the Union to exercise a kind and affectionate care over the wants, the necessities, the rights, and the interests of the people of Washington and the District of Columbia. [Cheers.] Renewing to you my grateful acknowledgments for this demonstration, I will have to ask you to excuse me from making any further remarks, and permit me to bid you good night.

[illegible]

THE FILLIBUSTERS.

Narrative of the Voyage and Shipwreck of the Susan.

From the Mobile Mercury.

SOUTHWEST KEY, GLOVER'S REEF, HONDURAS, Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: It is my duty to report to you the total loss of the schooner *Susan*, under my command.

We had been forced in on this coast by adverse winds; the vessel not proving at all weatherly in the heavy head sea then running. At 3 o'clock A. M., on the 16th inst., I discovered from my position on the poop, breakers on the lee-bow, and immediately ordered the helm to be put "down" and the yards braced sharply up. The man at the helm, in his fright and confusion, put the wheel hard "up," which brought the schooner before the wind, and before there was time to remedy the error, the *Susan* went stem on to a sunken coral reef, with eight knots headway. In a very few moments she bilged and broke in two. The foremast we cut away, and the mainmast jumped out of the step, carrying with it the mizzen topmast, and throwing Mr. VAN SLYCKE (acting 2d officer) into the breakers under our lee, from whence he was fortunately rescued by the gallantry of a seaman named Jos. WITTENBERG.

Daylight revealed to us a jagged reef of coral rock, the N. E. point of Glover's Reef, latitude 16° 54' N., longitude 87° 42' 8 sec. W. Two passengers attempted to cut away the boat, but were dissuaded by a revolver, and the most rigid discipline was maintained. At sunrise we discovered a small key, covered with cocoanut trees, bearing S. S. W., distant sixteen miles, to which I dispatched the mate and four men in our only boat with two days' rations, to seek assistance. We then got overboard, (having beaten into four feet water,) and went to work to construct a catamaran, or raft, capable of taking off all hands. By noon the next day, (Thursday 17th,) we had, by securely lashing spars across empty water-casks made a very strong and buoyant raft, which would hold all hands (112) together with a week's provisions and water. The passengers worked cheerfully, most of them being in the surf twelve hours at a time. At 1 P. M., just after having completed our raft, we descried a sail beating up inside the reef for us, which proved to be the schooner *Wasp*, of eight tons burden, belonging to a family of turtle fishers who inhabit Middle Key on this reef. They had been brought to our assistance by Mr. CARR, the 1st officer, whom I had sent off in our boat. We immediately commenced freighting the *Wasp* with provisions and men, no easy task, as everything had to be transported through the surf. The men were embarked in canoes, without confusion, each stepping over the rail as his name was called.

This day we succeeded in sending off about 50, in charge of Col. ANDERSON, with some of the *Susan's* sails, wherewith to construct tents on the Key. They were safely and expeditiously landed, and the *Wasp* sent back for more. This was continued until to-day, (21st,) when the last man was landed without accident. You will observe, by comparing dates, that the last party was on the wreck nearly six days, exposed to the surf, which constantly broke over them, and they were for the last 30 hours without food or water. As commander of the vessel it was my duty and my privilege to be the last to leave her; so, when every soul had been taken off, I took my flag and papers, and left in a canoe for the *Wasp*, where I was received with three hearty cheers from our high-spirited and undaunted passengers. Upon our arrival at Middle Key we found a feast prepared for us by our friends in advance, and did ample justice to the conch soup, fried plantains, yams, coffee, &c., which were set forth to regale us.

To the steadiness and good conduct of the passengers under these trying circumstances we must attribute the extraordinary good fortune of having lost no lives. I had no crew nor officers belonging to the vessel, all having deserted the night we left Mobile, and the vessel was worked entirely by volunteers from among the passengers. They all seconded my efforts, and submitted to my authority without a murmur.

We are all now in good health, encamped in a grove of cocoanut trees, feasting and making merry over past hardships, and the knowledge that not a life has been lost in a great measure consoles me for the chagrin of having lost my vessel.

To-morrow Col. ANDERSON and myself will proceed in our small boat to Belize, Honduras, for the purpose of chartering a vessel to convey our party to their original port of destination.

Accompanying this letter you will find a chart of the reef on which we were wrecked, and an abstract of our log.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HARRY MAURY.

ON BOARD H. M. S. BASILISK, CARIBBEAN SEA, Dec. 28, 1858.

To the Owners of the Susan:

GENTLEMEN: In my last letter I wrote you that Col. FRANK ANDERSON and myself were about to go to Belize for assistance. After a passage of two days, in which we narrowly escaped swamping in a gale, and were entirely without food, we arrived at Belize on the morning of the 24th inst. Upon our arrival, we went to the office of an American merchant, (formerly our Consul,) named C. HEMPSTEAD, who readily assisted us in our efforts to charter a vessel to convey my passengers to their port of destination. We finally succeeded in effecting an arrangement with a Mr. HENDERSON, the owner of the brig *Kate*, GOODSPEED master, but no sooner had we made the agreement, than Capt. GOODSPEED refused to go in the vessel if she took us. He said that he had been in New-Orleans when we left Mobile, and knew all about our fighting the revenue-cutter, and subsequent escape, and in short, gave such an account of my passengers that we were unable to procure any vessel for love or money, as Capt. GOODSPEED assured every one that we would certainly seize any craft we got on board of, and run away with her. Thus you see, our only obstacle was an American shipmaster, trading between Rattan Island, Belize and New-Orleans. Capt. BATES, of the American bark *Honduras*, kindly offered a passage to New-York to Col. ANDERSON, myself, officers and crew of the *Susan*; but of course we refused to accept any proposition which did not include all hands. The whole town was soon in commotion; merchants hurrying to and fro, eyeing us as they passed, with mingled curiosity and distrust. New-Orleans papers were in demand; and as they had dates up to the 13th inst., they soon (assisted by the wretch GOODSPEED) possessed every particular of our departure from the States.

While we were in this unpleasant dilemma, His Excellency, the Hon. FREDERICK SEYMOUR, Governor of the Bay Islands, sent to request me to call at the Government House, which I did with many misgivings. He received me with great courtesy and kindness of manner, asking, with a smile, if I was the master of the famous *Susan*, of Mobile. On receiving an answer in the affirmative, he inquired, with an appearance of interest, into the condition of the passengers, and if any arrangements had been made for their relief. As soon as he was made aware of the awkward turn matters had taken through the officiousness of GOODSPEED, he remarked, that if we could do no better, and should desire to return to the United States, he would offer us a passage in Her Majesty's steam-sloop *Basilisk*, six guns, Captain PHAYRE, and gave me an hour to look around and consider upon it. As I was taking leave, he inquired kindly after the fate of Lieutenant WHITE, and seemed pleased to learn that he had been sent back in the ship *Oregon*. He then remarked that, as to who we were, and what might have been our original intentions, he chose not to inquire; that we had violated no law of England, and he regarded us simply as shipwrecked citizens of a power with which his Government desired to cultivate the most friendly relations; and said that he would assist us to the extent of his means.

After consulting with Colonel ANDERSON, and making some further unavailing efforts to help ourselves, we accepted, in proper terms, the very liberal offer of His Excellency, thanking him warmly, in the name of the passengers, for the prompt and kind manner in which he came forward to our assistance when it was really so much needed. No sooner had we made known, through Mr. HEMPSTEAD, our acceptance of the proposition, than the latter received the following note:

DEC. 24, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: I shall start for Glover's Reef in H. M. S. *Basilisk* at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, and shall be happy to give a passage to Captain MAURY and those who accompanied him to Belize, if they will call at the Government House at that hour. The *Basilisk* will proceed to Mobile with the wrecked American citizens after dropping me at Key Bokel.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) FREDERICK SEYMOUR.
C. HEMPSTEAD, Esq.

In 15 minutes the *Basilisk* fired a gun and hoisted the "Blue Peter," a signal for "all boats and officers." Smoke was seen issuing from her chimneys, and at 3 P. M. we were gaily steaming out from Belize, with the British ensign floating over us—a novelty to some of us. Captain PHAYRE, Mr. BROADHEAD, the First Lieutenant, and, in fact, every officer in the ship, seemed determined to make us forget our troubles and endeavored to anticipate all our wants; and their courtesies were shown to those who will not readily forget them.

About 2 P. M. on the 25th (Christmas) we anchored at Southwest Key, and Captain PHAYRE, accompanied by Governor SEYMOUR, Lieutenant HOLMES, Secretary to his Excellency, Colonel ANDERSON and myself, proceeded in the gig to *Middle Key*, on which our men were encamped, distant about four and a half miles N. N. E. *The boys met us on the beach*, very curious at the sight of the ensign flying in the stern of our boat, and as soon as they recognized Colonel ANDERSON in the boat, testified their joy by prolonged cheering. Governor SEYMOUR requested ANDERSON and myself to step ashore, and explain to the passengers the position of affairs, whilst he, Captain PHAYRE and Mr. HOLMES remained in the boat. A few moments sufficed to acquaint them with what was going on; after which they were drawn up, and were offered by his Excellency a passage home in the *Basilisk*, at the same time assuring them that they were free to do as they chose, and that if they went on board, he desired them particularly to understand that they were there in the sacred character of *guests*. The boys responded with three cheers for Governor SEYMOUR, and three more for the Captain and officers of the *Basilisk*. His Excellency then proceeded to ascertain if the islanders had aught to complain of in our conduct, and if there had been lack of hospitality on their part towards us. No complaint was made on either side, as our men had not broken a cocoanut without paying for it, and the islanders had been as kind as they could be. After careful inquiries into our comfort, the Governor, with Captain PHAYRE and their party, returned to the ship. The same evening we sent off in the ship's boat most of the stores we had saved, and on Sunday, 26th, embarked all hands for home.

Next morning (27th) landed the Governor at Key Bokel, and got under way for Mobile; since which the entire officers and crew, from the captain to the cook, have been most untiring in their attentions; and we are, barring our disappointment, more comfortable now than at any time since we left home.

Before leaving Belize, I appointed Mr. HEMPSTEAD agent to settle up the affairs of the wreck, instructing him to be liberal in his compensation to those who saved us, and to take care of whatever may be useful saved from the wreck. From his well-known character and position, as well as his friendliness and intelligence, we are extremely fortunate in having our affairs left in his hands.

In justice to myself, I request that you, as the other owners of the *Susan*, will take pains to ascertain from those who were on board, the circumstances attending and causing her loss.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HARRY MAURY.

Additional to the above, we have to remark that we have conversed freely with the men who went out on the *Susan*, and they have invariably borne testimony to the seamanship of Captain MAURY, and to his coolness and management in emergencies. They all seem to love to speak well of him in every particular. They also speak in high praise of the treatment they received on board H. M. S. *Basilisk*.

They have returned to Mobile with empty purses, many of them, and are deficient in necessary clothing for the season in this climate. But their own fellow-citizens will not be less kind to them than our English cousins. Indeed, we have no thought that to-day will be permitted to pass over without their comforts being attended to, notwithstanding there may be some here who regard them as robbers and pirates, and unworthy of any aid and comfort from our citizens. We are sure there are many of our citizens attribute to them more exalted aims than those of mere rapine and plunder, and will promptly see to the relief of any distress which may have overtaken these men in consequence of the disastrous shipwreck which has befallen them. We know there are some who regard their cause, in some sort their own. We remember that a band of Nicaraguan deserters once fell, in like distressed circumstances, upon the mercies of the Northern people, and their comforts were attended to. Our own city will surely not be behind in providing for the immediate wants of these men, who, whatever else they may have been, have been brave and true to their purposes.

We were a little surprised, after so serious a mishap, and so complete a miscarriage, to hear them, almost to a man, express a wish—a *determination*, rather—to return. We hardly think there are half-a-dozen would decline to set out again to-day, were the opportunity to offer.

The *Basilisk* is of the burden of 980 tons, and of 400 horse power, and has a complement of 165 men. She will remain in our bay until Friday next.

All the Nicaraguans, both officers and men, speak in the warmest terms of the courtesy and attention with which they were treated by Capt. PHAYRE and the officers of the *Basilisk*, without exception. Our citizens, we are sure, will vie with each other in reciprocating the attentions they have shown to the unfortunate adventurers. This, we understand, is Capt. PHAYRE's first visit to the United States and we hope he will have cause to congratulate himself that his first impressions of the country were derived from his experience of the hospitalities of Mobile.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Jan. 11.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 315, 140, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 171, 173, 175, 179, 181, 183, 185, 189, 191. *Part II.*—Nos. 1738, 2714, 2320, 196, 198, 202, 206, 208, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 109 to 113, 67, 115 to 121, 6.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 112, 113, 165, 209, 255, 286, 287, 292, 296, 306, 311, 314, 318 to 327, 329, 330, 332, 334 to 337, 340, 342, 344 to 347, 351, 352, 355 to 358.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13.—COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 76, 84, 134, 97, 42, 119, 127, 130, 131, 132, 133, 138, 139, 140, 174. *Part II.*—Nos. 175 to 179, 182, 184, 185, 188 to 191, 4, 95, 143.

Special Term calendar, demurrers, motions for new trial, &c., adjourned to Thursday, Jan. 13, at 12 M.

Important and Interesting Trial.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 10.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Henry E. Dibblee et al., vs. James F. Furniss et al.—This suit is brought by the plaintiffs, merchants in this City, against the defendants, auctioneers in Philadelphia, to recover the value of certain silks. It may be recollected that something over a year ago one George E. Parmlee, who occupied the store in the story above the plaintiffs' store at No. 25 Murray-street, was arrested, charged with having taken silks from the plaintiffs' store, into which he had obtained an entry through the skylight. Parmlee was indicted, but has never been tried. The plaintiffs now bring this action of trover against the defendants for their silks sent to them for sale by Parmlee, under the name of Sylvanus Outchout, amounting to about $17,000.

This suit was commenced in the Supreme Court of this State, and thence removed to this Court by the defendants. They claim that the goods were sent to them in the usual course of business, and nothing to put them upon suspicion, and that they are therefore not liable.

The remarkable feature in the cause was the appearance of Mr. Parmlee himself as a witness for the plaintiffs in the cause. He gave the whole history of his depredations, amounting to about $40,000 and extending over a period of nearly three years. He described the manner of his operations in taking the goods by going down through the skylight, and in disposing of the goods to the defendants and others. His bearing on the stand was perfectly cool and undisturbed, and he gave all the details with a frankness and coolness which betokened either an insensibility or a stoicism equally remarkable.

Being asked by defendants' counsel what led him into the matter, he said he supposed the ways into crime were generally similar; that the need of money for his business, the opportunity occasioned by the breaking of a light of glass in the skylight, and a feeling of anger occasioned by ill treatment received from the plaintiffs, had led him to take the goods.

Other actions are also pending for other goods. This case is still on.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Stanley.
For defendants, Mr. O'Conor.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 10.

THE LAGER-BIER THEATRES—INJUNCTION.

Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York vs. Chas. P. Eustachi.—The defendant in this action was the proprietor and manager of "The New-Yorker Volks Theatre," situated at Nos. 515, 517 and 519 Fourth-street, in this City. This theatre took out a license on one occasion since it opened, and paid the license fee, which is $250 every six months. The defendant refused to take out any license for the past six months, and the plaintiffs bring suit, as the license-money which is collected from the various theatres throughout the City, goes into the hands of the above Society for the benefit of the Institution. The defendant denied that his establishment in Fourth-street was a theatre within the meaning of the statute, but alleged in his answer that the main object to him in giving theatrical exhibitions was to enable him the more advantageously to sell and dispose of refreshments, liquors and cigars. He further alleged that all who visited his theatre paid an admission-fee of 10 cents, for which they received a ticket which entitled the holder thereof to a glass of lager-bier.

Isaac Schneittacher, the principal witness for the plaintiffs, testified that he had on several occasions been present at the building in Fourth-street, called the New-Yorker Volks Theatre; the interior of the building was, on those occasions, fitted up for theatrical performances, with a regular raised stage, drop curtain, side-scenes, foot-lights, and such other arrangements as are usual in theatres where theatrical performances are exhibited; on the evening of the 13th day of June, 1858, he saw exhibited to the public, on the stage of the theatre, by actors and actresses, dressed in costume adapted to the character of the piece, a theatrical performance in the German language, consisting of a play in five acts, called, as translated into the English, "The Magic Cup;" on the 14th day of June, 1858, he saw exhibited to the public, on the said premises, another piece or play in five acts, entitled "The Memoirs of the Devil; or, The Secrets of Rongueroiles;" on the 16th day of June, 1858, he saw exhibited to the public another play, in four acts, and called "People Without Money; or, The Uncle from America;" at each performance he purchased at the door a ticket of admission, for which he paid ten cents, which ticket entitled him to witness the performance and to receive a glass of lager bier worth four cents; the defendant, Charles S. Eustachi, was the proprietor and manager of the New-Yorker Volks Theatre, and his name was advertised by him as the director or manager of the said Theatre or performances, in a German newspaper published in the City of New-York, called the New-Yorker *Demokrat*.

The defendant was called as a witness in his own behalf, and testified that the material facts set up in his answer were true.

Being cross-examined, he testified that he had kept the place since the third day of May, 1857, on which date the building was just finished and new; during all the time he had kept the place, the performances had always been of the same character and nature; he always advertised the performances given at his place in the German newspapers, the *Demokrat* and the *Staats Zeitung*; during the first year that he kept the place, he took out a license for a theatre; that license expired on the first day of May, 1858; a ticket was shown to the witness, and he testified that it was a ticket for a performance given at his place, for the benefit of Mrs. Schaumberg; three printed programmes were then shown to the defendant, and he testified that they were programmes or play-bills of the performances given by him, prepared for and used by the audience; that at one end of his hall there was a bar; there was a partition between the bar and the hall where the performances were given; there was no bar in the hall where the stage was; the hall was filled with benches and tables for the audience; the price of lager-bier at the bar was four or five cents a glass; in the room where the performances were given, there was nothing but the stage, and the benches and tables for the audience; some of the actors were volunteers, and some were paid; the price of lager-bier inside of the room where the performances were given was ten cents for one glass, and then five cents for every subsequent glass; witness had a regular *carte*, or bill of fare, like a restaurant, so that anything to eat might be obtained.

The Court, on this evidence, rendered judgment for the plaintiffs, in accordance with the relief asked; that a perpetual injunction may issue, restraining the defendant from opening his theatre for the exhibition of theatrical performances, without first taking out his license.

The same against Rhinehart & Reimer, proprietors of the Volks Garden. Judgment for the plaintiffs the same as in previous case.

H. A. Cram for plaintiffs; Jas. McCay for defendant.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Ames vs. Hulburt et al.—This was an action brought by a judgment creditor of Hurlbut & Co. to set aside transfers of their interest in two vessels, the ship *Elizabeth Denniston*, and the bark *Mayflower*, and obtain satisfaction of plaintiff's judgment by a sale. The cause was chiefly litigated between the judgment creditor and the assignees.

On the trial, the plaintiff, having proved his judgment and execution, and Hurlbut & Co.'s interest in the vessels, rested; and assignees' counsel moved a dismissal of the complaint. They offered no evidence to prove the transfers to themselves, nor to show the consideration of the transfers, if any were made.

Held, by the Court—that on this state of the case plaintiff was entitled to recover.

The counsel for the assignees seemed to suppose that the legal effect of the pleadings was to dispense with any proof on his part. Under the old Chancery practice, if an averment made in the bill was denied in the answer, the denial was treated as equivalent to the testimony of a witness. But under the Code a sworn denial merely creates an issue, to be tried in the same manner as if unsworn. The oath is the required evidence of the good *faith* of the party, and not of the *truth of the plea*. Each party on the trial is allowed to avail himself of the admissions and omissions of his adversary, but not of his own averments, responsive or otherwise. In the present case the complaint only alleged as reason for making the assignees parties, that they *claimed* some interest in the subject; but so far from admitting their claims, the complaint avers them to be "unfounded and untrue." And in the absence of all proof to explain or sustain them, they must be regarded in that light by the Court. No rule requires the plaintiff, after having made out his own title, to proceed and overthrow that of his adversary. Judgment for plaintiff, according to the principles of the opinion. Form to be settled on notice.

Fancher & Eager for plaintiff; Miller, Peit & Nichols for the assignees; Chas. Nettleton for other defendants.

Brewster vs. The New-England Jewelry Company.—Demurrer overruled. Judgment for plaintiff, absolute.

Large Claim to Property in Cuba.

J. Manuel Phinney, Jas. A. West and Mary D. West his wife, and Susan Phinney vs. Theodore W. Phinney, and Ann W. Phinney—Demurrer to a complaint.

The case made by the complaint in this action was substantially as follows:

It was alleged that one Theodore Phinney, a resident of the Island of Cuba, died in April, 1852; that at the time of his death he owned a large quantity of real estate and slaves, the total value of his possessions being about half a million of dollars in American currency; that on his death he left a widow, the defendant, Ann W. Phinney, and four children, to wit: J. Manuel Phinney, Mary D. West, Susan Phinney and Theodore W. Phinney; that, by the laws of Spain, the widow became entitled to one-half undivided share of the estate, and the plaintiffs to one-eighth part of such possessions; that, by the laws of Spain, the widow became, and now is the sole executrix of the deceased, and as such, by herself and her agents, controlled and managed said estate, and became responsible for the avails and proceeds thereof.

The plaintiffs further alleged that the said Ann W. Phinney, upon the decease of her husband, employed one R. Dorringh as her attorney and agent, but that in the year 1853 she removed the said Dorringh and employed the co-defendant, Theodore W. Phinney, as her agent in his stead; that Theodore W. Phinney has been from time to time permitted and allowed to take upon himself the exclusive control of such estate, without any interference by Mrs. Phinney; that Theodore W. Phinney, with the connivance of his co-defendant, has so mismanaged the estate that the full value of its proceeds and the slave-labor has not been obtained therefrom, to the damage of complainants of about $50,000. That said T. W. Phinney, with the connivance and consent of the widow, did wrongfully receive large sums of money from out of the estate, and convert the same to his own use, such sums being more than the said T. W. Phinney was entitled to as his share of the estate as one of the children of the deceased. That such larger amount so taken amounts to a still further sum of $50,000, to the injury of the plaintiffs. That Phinney, also, in fraud of the plaintiffs' rights, did take to himself the proceeds of the labor of the negroes of the estate. That he also built an expensive mansion, and took possession of some sixty acres of land without warrant or authority, and with intent to defraud the plaintiffs. That the value of said lands and mansion is about $40,000.

The complaint prayed that an account, under the direction of the Court, might be taken of the possessions of the deceased and of the income received by the defendants, which, by their neglect, has not reached the hands of the complainants, and also of all the proceeds derived and to be derived from the estate; and that a receiver might be appointed to take control of such possessions, with the usual powers. And the complainants further asked that the defendants might be removed from any further management of the said estate; that the defendants might be ordered to convey all the undisposed-of property to the said receiver, and that the costs of this action be paid by the defendants.

To this complaint the defendants demurred, principally on the following grounds:

1. That the Court has no jurisdiction of the person of either of the defendants.
2. That it has no jurisdiction of the subject of this action.
3. Because several causes of action have been improperly united in the complaint. The complaint contains twenty-one different alledged causes of action. Eight of them against Theodore W. Phinney for negligence, fraud, wrongfully misapplying the monies and the labor of the slaves belonging to the estate for his own use and benefit; not rendering proper and sufficient accounts of the estate; detaining a large portion of the shares of the plaintiffs in the income and produce of the estate; keeping to his own use sixty acres of the decedent's land; wrongfully taking a certain mansion or dwelling-house; and for an account as executor *de son tort*. These eight causes of action are not separately stated, do not affect the defendant Ann B. Phinney, and do not all belong to any one of the seven classes of actions defined by section 167. That the causes against Ann W. Phinney were thirteen in number, and all united in one complaint.
4. That the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause or action. 1. It did not appear that the Courts of Cuba cannot afford an adequate remedy to the plaintiffs. 2. It did not appear that there are any assets of the estate within the jurisdiction of the Court. 3. It did not appear that Ann B. Phinney has received or retains more than her aliquot proportion of the estate. 4. It did appear that the parties to this suit are tenants in common with respect to its subject matter. Again, this Court has no jurisdiction to decree the sale of land in Cuba. Such a decree would be *brutum fulmen*. The Court would have no power to enforce it. It being *in rem*, and its subject matter being beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the Court, it would be nugatory for want of *power to give it effect. The complaint therefore fails to state a cause of action against the defendants* or either of them.

The argument on the demurrer, was commenced this morning, J. T. Williams for plaintiff, and Clarence Seward, for the defendants.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

DECISIONS.

Edmond W. Kingsland vs. William B. Morse.—Motion for appointment of receiver denied without costs to either party.

Same vs. Same.—Motion to dissolve injunction granted.

Cumberland Coal and Iron Company vs. Allen M. Sherman et al.—Motion denied without costs to either party.

John H. Prentiss vs. David A. Ambler, &c.—Defendants' default set aside, and cause restored to calendar. On part of the plaintiff, costs of the Circuit; $10 costs of this motion.

Francis A. Palmer vs. Joseph Hall.—Motion for order to show cause why order should not be modified, denied.

Charles Marvin vs. Jacob B. Boerum.—Motion denied without costs, &c., with liberty to defendant, on proper affidavit of merits, to move for leave to serve *an answer properly verified, on terms.*

Peter A. Hegeman et al. vs. Cynthea Jackson et al.—Motion denied without costs. Mrs. Moore to be at liberty to make any other motion in the matter, &c.

Julius Stoll vs. Christiana Stoll.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Augustus Pfuhl vs. Ernestine Pfuhl.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Catharine Hendrickson vs. John Hendrickson.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Julia Ann Wade vs. John Wade.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

THE AUSTRIAN BANK NOTE CASE.

In re. Henry Rohner—Some time since Henry Rohner was committed for trial, by a police justice, on a charge of having in his possession, knowing them to be bogus, a number of counterfeit notes on the Austrian National Bank.

Mr H. L. Clinton, for the accused, now asked his discharge on *habeas corpus*, on the ground that the testimony before the Police Justice did not show any crime under the laws of the State. *The statute made it felony to forge the handwriting* of Bank officers, but was silent respecting such facts as were shown here. The notes in question were genuine in form, but the prisoner had not signed or subscribed any name of any person whatever to them.

J. Larocque opposed the discharge. Decision reserved.

CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Davies.

The day calendar was called through this morning, but no causes being ready, the Court adjourned at an early hour.

The suit against the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, mentioned in the TIMES, of Friday, Jan. 7, which was to have been tried to-day, has been settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

Black vs. Carney.—The order made in this case was announced in Monday's TIMES. The action was brought to set aside a conveyance as fraudulent as against creditors. In 1857 William Carney conveyed a house and lot to John Carney. According to John Carney's testimony, he purchased the property for $5,250, subject to a mortgage for $2,400, which he agreed to pay as part of the price. John and William were both examined as witnesses, but neither of them were able to state with precision how the rest of the contract price was paid, nor how much was left unpaid. It appeared, however, that a considerable sum was left to be paid out of the future rents and profits of the premises.

Held, that the conveyance must be presumed to have been made with intent to delay and defraud the plaintiff and other creditors of William Carney, and that it must pronounced fraudulent and void as to them, and they were entitled to judgment to that effect, with the usual directions. Judgment to be settled on two days' notice by either party. Costs to plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Coppinger vs. Shufeldt. Palmer vs. Myers. Stephens vs. Albert. Carty vs. Thompson. Cases settled.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice Thompson.

Barnes and Park vs. Jas. and Erastus Brooks.—This action was brought for a breach of an agreement of lease between the plaintiffs and defendants. The plaintiffs by the agreement alleged, let to the defendants the premises on Park-row, wherein the *Express* is now published. One of the stipulations in the agreement was, that the Messrs. Brooks should pay the extra premiums which might be charged for insurance in consequence of the building being used for a printing establishment. It is alleged that defendants have not paid these extra charges; and this suit was brought to recover for them.

Yesterday the testimony of several insurance officers was taken by deposition to prove the amounts paid. This morning, there being no counsel in attendance for defendants, an inquest was taken, and verdict rendered for the amount claimed.

We understand that a motion will be made to vacate these proceedings and allow defendants to put in their defence.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

Considerable business was transacted yesterday in this Court. Edward Hampson, charged with burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the store of Asa Stephens, at No. 78 Wooster-street, on Dec. 20, was first placed at the bar for trial. There was property in the store valued at several thousand dollars, but the defendant (who was in company with two others, who escaped) had not time—before the alarm was given, and he was arrested—to remove anything. The evidence not fully substantiating the full charge, the District-Attorney was willing to receive a verdict of guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, which was, accordingly, rendered. On account of his youth, the prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year only.

Charles McDermott, aged 18 years, indicted for the murder of Carson Coster, on Nov. 17, was called on trial. The District-Attorney said that, after a close examination of the papers in the case, he did not think the evidence sufficiently clear to warrant a trial for murder, and would be satisfied if the prisoner would plead guilty to manslaughter in the second degree. The defendant so pleaded. Sentence deferred.

Roosevelt Hovey was tried and convicted on a charge of grand larceny and sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

James Donnelly, indicted for burglary in the second degree, pleaded guilty to that crime in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Philip Hart was convicted of burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the store of William Clinchey, No. 174 East Seventeenth-street, on Nov. 14, and stealing therefrom a chest of tea. Sentenced to 2 years in the Penitentiary.

James Kenney and Peter Murray, mere youths, were convicted of burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the store of Charles E. Miller, No. 5 Chatham-square, on Dec. 22. Sentenced to 3 years and 6 months each in the State Prison.

John Duggan, aged 19, jointly indicted with the boy Hart, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. As he was an old offender he was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Thomas Briggs, aged 22, was convicted of burglary in the third degree. He broke into the store of Mr. Friedmann, No. 200 Grand-street, on Dec. 28, and stole $50 worth of goods. He was sentenced to 4 years and 3 months in the State Prison.

William Brown, a boy, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

John Miller, indicted for forgery in the second degree, pleaded guilty to that offence in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Louis Miller, indicted for burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to the third degree, and, being an old offender, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and nine months.

John Rahn, confederate of the above, and indicted with him, pleaded guilty in the same manner and was similarly sentenced.

Jane Martin, a young servant girl, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. She was indicted for grand larceny, having stolen dresses, valued at $82, from her mistress. At the recommendation of that lady she was sent to the House of Refuge.

Mary Fallen pleaded guilty to grand larceny, in stealing coats, &c., and was sent, for two years, to the Penitentiary.

The case of Harmon Fasting, for receiving stolen goods, was called on. Ex-Judge A. A. Phillips for defence. It will be resumed this morning.

A Large Land Claim—Interesting Sketch of a California Adventurer.

From the Boston Journal.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1859.

The public will be interested in a brief sketch of the triangular case of the United States *vs.* JOHN A. SUTTER, which has been occupying the attention of the Supreme Court, and in which the concluding argument has been to-day made by General BUTLER, of Lowell.

SUTTER is a well-known resident of California. He is by birth a Swiss, and, having received a military education, he entered the "Swiss Guard" of CHARLES X. of France, as a commissioned officer. When that branch of the Bourbon family was overthrown SUTTER fled from France, and came to the United States. In 1837 a restless spirit of adventure led him to California, the northern frontier of which was then an almost impassable wilderness, uninhabited except by roving bands of warlike and hostile Indians.

In the midst of this wilderness SUTTER settled—he erected a fort and planted cannon—he built houses and workshops, a grist-mill and a tannery—he had thousands of horses and cattle—he overawed the Indians into peace and friendliness, and taught them to till the ground, of which he had square miles under cultivation. His establishment soon became known, and it became a resting place for Americans crossing the country. SUTTER received and treated all comers with almost unbounded hospitality.

When in the Fall of 1844 Generals CASTRO and PIO PICO revolted against the lawful Governor, MICHELTORENA, SUTTER (who was at that time a captain in the Mexican army) raised at his own expense a company of over 200 men and marched to the assistance of MICHELTORENA. MICHELTORENA was defeated and obliged to flee the country, and SUTTER was taken a prisoner of war. CASTRO, who was then declared Governor, released SUTTER after a short detention, and sent him back to his establishment. From this time, although wearing an appearance of outward friendship, CASTRO and SUTTER looked upon each other with mutual distrust and suspicion.

CASTRO endeavored to have SUTTER driven from the country, and SUTTER, to protect himself, gathered about his fort a large body of emigrants. CASTRO incited the hostile Indians to attack the fort, and he himself proclaimed the opening of hostilities by ordering all strangers in the neighborhood of the fort to leave the country. At this time, Col. FREMONT opportunely arrived at the fort. He was himself in great danger of an attack. After some deliberation, *the United States flag was raised, and the first steps* were taken which made California one of the States of this Union. It was in SUTTER's mill-race that the first discovery of gold in California was subsequently made.

At the time SUTTER first made his settlement, land was of no value, and could be had by the square league almost for the asking. After California became a part of the United States, land became valuable, and Congress passed an act providing for the appointment of a Land Commissioner for the settlement of land claims.

Before this Land Commissioner, SUTTER filed his claim for 33 square leagues of land. He claimed eleven leagues by a grant which he asserted was made in 1841 by Gov. ALVARADO, and twenty-two leagues by a grant made in 1845 by Gov. MICHELTORENA, as a reward for his extraordinary services in endeavoring to sustain the power of that Governor. The Land Commission allowed the claim, and thence the case has come to the Supreme Court by appeal on the part of the United States. Nor is it to be wondered at that the case excites great interest, as it is said that if allowed to its full extent, and properly located, the claim will be worth $20,000,000, and will include within its bounds two large cities.

The result of the case is, however, of little importance *to Gen. SUTTER, as the whole claim is probably* in the hands of speculators, and beyond his reach.

One of the questions which has come before the Supreme Court is where the land in question shall be located? the claim being a floating one within certain limits. Upon this there is a conflict between the counsel representing Gen. SUTTER. Messrs. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and ROBERT J. WALKER appeared in the name of SUTTER for those who bought land of the *speculators under SUTTER's title* in and about *the city* of Sacramento; while Messrs. B. F. BUTLER and N. ST. JOHN GREEN, of Massachusetts, appeared for SUTTER and those who have settled upon the lands, upon which it is endeavored by the speculators to locate *this grant.*

Mr. CRITTENDEN, upon the opening of the argument, made a motion that both sections of the counsel appearing for SUTTER should not be heard, but after a brief discussion the Court decided to hear both Mr. CRITTENDEN and Mr. BUTLER, for SUTTER. Then Mr. CRITTENDEN moved that Mr. WALKER might come in to assist him, and the Court permitted it. The Government contends that both grants are invalid, and that the boundaries are uncertain, and that therefore the land cannot be located at all.

Such is a *resumé* of this important case, gleaned from my notes of Messrs. BUTLER and CRITTENDEN's able arguments, and the motions of opposing counsel which I have heard. It is by far the most important case which has come before the Court this session, and excites much interest among the Californians *here, some of whom* own valuable property, the title of which is involved. The amount of land in dispute is three times greater than FREMONT's claim, and if the grant is confirmed, it will divert from the Treasury more money than has ever yet gone out of it on a single claim.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 10, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	90	—	90
Flour, bbls	937	4,862	5,799
Corn Meal, pkgs	—	376	376
Provisions, pkgs	1,965	488	2,453
Whisky, bbls	146	—	146

ASHES—Are moderately inquired for at $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 100 bags Maracaibo, at 11¾c.@12¼c.; 30 bags Rio, at 11½c.; and 2,100 bags St. Domingo, at 9½c. ℘ lb.

COTTON—Attracts less attention, and prices favor buyers. Sales to-day 1,000 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 12⅛c.; do. Gulfs, at 12¼c., and other grades in proportion.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens with increased firmness for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, the demand for which is good, chiefly from the home trade. Sales have been reported of 11,000 bbls.

Unsound State, ℘ bbl.	$3 90@ 4 35
Superfine State	4 45@ 4 70
Extra State	5 20@ 5 60
Superfine Western	4 50@ 4 80
Fancy Ohio	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 60@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 50@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 50

Canadian is steadily improving; sales of 270 bbls. were made at $5 65@$6 60 for low to choice extra, ℘ bbl. Southern is in better demand at firmer rates; sales 2,500 bbls., at $4 85@$5 50 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 85@$6 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is more inquired for at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $4@$4 10 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is less active to-day. The firmness with which it is held operates as a check upon transactions. The demand is mainly from millers. There is very little inquiry from shippers. Prices favor sellers. Sales have been reported of 13,000 bushels—including good ordinary to fair white Michigan, at $1 23@$1 35; choice white Kentucky, at $1 55; choice white Southern, at $1 46; damaged to inferior white do., at $1@$1 19; and fair red Southern, at $1 20 ℘ bushel. In our report of the sales of red Western (Winter) on Saturday, the range of prices should have been $1 20@$1 24, instead of $1 21@$1 24, ℘ bushel. Corn is in better request, at rising prices; sales 22,500 bushels at 80c. for old mixed Western, in store and delivered; and 80c. for new yellow Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye and Barley remain as last noticed. A sale of 2,000 bushels inferior Western Barley was made at 64c. Oats are in demand, and are stiffly held. We quote: Canada, 50c.@60c.; Western, 58c.@60c.; State, 53c.@56c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 50c.@51c.; Southern, 46c.@49c. ℘ bushel.

GUNNY-CLOTH—150 bales changed hands in Boston, part at 12½c. ℘ yard, 6 months' credit.

Imports into Boston, during

	1857. Bags.	1857. Bagging.	1858. Bags.	1858. Bagging.
Total, bales	19,187	45,000	13,440	28,685
Total, bundles	3,315	—	3,727	—

HOPS—The demand is moderate at old prices. New, 10c.@18c.; old, 4c.@7c. ℘ lb. The Inspector-General of Massachusetts reports the amount of Hops inspected in Massachusetts from Jan. 1, 1858, to Jan. 1, 1859, as follows:

	Bales.	Pounds.		Bales.	Pounds.
First sort	2,354	494,730	Total 1854	4,626	812,930
Second sort	863	162,900	Total 1853	3,318	580,038
Refuse	163	25,834	Total 1852	2,111	406,606
Total 1858	2,690	683,554	Total 1851	1,768	351,025
Total 1857	2,360	695,990	Total 1850	2,118	396,058
Total 1856	4,830	846,855	Total 1849	2,170	478,910
Total 1855	3,016	560,003			

"The crop of 1858 Hops," according to the Boston *Shipping List*, "was much less than that of 1857, estimated at not more than one-sixteenth in New-England. The cause of the great falling off has been the low prices, ruling for three years below the cost of production, and, in consequence, growers have abandoned the production. The stock of Hops of the growth of 1858 in market will not exceed 375 bales, of all qualities, and the stock in the hands of growers in New-England will not exceed 1,700 bales, which makes a supply of 2,075 bales. This quantity will be much less than the wants for consumption, and, in consequence, the growth of 1856 and 1857 will be taken to make up the deficiency. The small production of 1858, with no chance of increase in 1859, must necessarily cause higher prices, and the production for a few succeeding years will probably pay well." The exports from Boston have been as follows:

	Bales.		Bales.
1858	228	1853	263
1857	682	1852	144
1856	1,043	1851	189
1855	803	1850	250
1854	413	1849	391

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 300 bbls. New-Orleans, at 37c.@38c.; and 75 hhds. inferior Cuba Muscovado, on terms not disclosed.

NAVAL STORES—Resin continues in good request, including Common at $1 60, and Strained at $1 65 ℘ 310 lbs., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive. 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been disposed of, in lots, at 49½c.@50c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—The leading kinds are stiffly held, but are inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quite heavy, and prices are lower; sales 2,250 bbls., in lots, at $17 25@$17 37 for new Mess; $16 90@$17 for old Mess, and $13@$13 12½ for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited request, including Hams at 8¾c.@9¼c., Sides at 7¾c.@8¼c., Shoulders at 6c.@6¼c. ℘ lb. Bacon is in demand, chiefly at 8½c.@10c. ℘ lb. Lard is salable, and at buoyant rates; sales 300 bbls. at 11½c.@11⅝c., ℘ lb. Beef continues in demand at uniform rates. Sales, to-day, 335 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $5@$6 75 for do. Prime, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ℘ tc., Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 ℘ bbl. Butter is in demand at 12c.@23c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese is salable and steady at 8c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

Chicago Hog Trade Statistics:

	Receipts. 1857.	Receipts. 1858.	Shipments. 1857.	Shipments. 1858.	No. packed in Chicago. 1857.	No. packed in Chicago. 1858.
Total	214,228	210,886	58,547	29,080	99,262	155,841

The figures under 1857 are for the entire season of 1857-8. Those under 1858 are for the season of 1858-9, up to Dec. 31, 1858.

RICE—Sales 125 tcs. at $3@$3 62½, ℘ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—In Boston, 7,980 bags Calcutta Linseed have been sold at $1 67½ ℘ bushel. Subsequently holders asked $1 70@$1 72½ ℘ bushel.

SPICES—Sales in Boston 14,000 lbs., No. 1 Nutmegs at 50c.@52½c.; 5,000 mats of Cassia at 24c.; and 1,200 bags Ginger at 4c.@4¼c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request, and sales have been made of 350 hhds. New-Orleans, at 6⅜c.@7⅜c.; 167 hhds. do., by auction, at 7⅛c.@7⅜c., and 700 boxes Havana, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 425 bbls., in lots, at 26c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 50 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 5s. For Bremen, 10 tons Cloverseed, at 30s.; 7 cases Tobacco, and 50 tons Measurement Goods, at 25s.; and 300 bbls. Shoe Pegs, at 2s. 6d. For Antwerp, 70 tons Logwood, at 25s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST AND CHEAPEST
ARTICLE FOR THE HAIR,
COCOÏNE.
PREPARED FROM HIGHLY PURIFIED
COCOA-NUT OIL.
This preparation possesses extraordinary properties for preserving and beautifying the hair, and also restoring its natural, luxuriant and glossy appearance.
One application, however harsh the hair may be, renders it soft and glossy.
It is admitted to be the best and cheapest Hairdressing in the world.
PHALON & SON,
Nos. 517, 497 and 197 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Pint bottles, 50 cents; half-pints, 30 cents.
For sale by all Druggists.

TRADE OF THE NORTHWEST.
The attention of Jobbers and Manufacturers is invited to the advantages of Advertising in the DUBUQUE EXPRESS AND HERALD, The Oldest Paper in Iowa, Having just entered on its SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.
It is published Daily, Semi-weekly and Weekly, and has a VERY WIDE CIRCULATION in Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and Nebraska Territory.
Advertisements inserted at uniform rates.
J. B. DORR, Proprietor.
DUBUQUE, Dec. 27, 1858.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

THE MANAGERS OF THE FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY, for the relief of the sick poor, acknowledge the following donations: By Mrs. Galatian—Mrs. Helen Lefferts, $10; Mrs. Henry Rutgers, $5; D., a friend to the sick poor, $5; Mr. Hicks, $2; Mrs. Nathaniel Jackson, $2; from Mr. O. P. Hunter, 180 yards Canton flannel. By Mrs. Cochran—James Lenox, Esq., $200; John T. Johnston, Esq., $50; James B. Johnston, Esq., $50; Wm. M. Halsted, Esq., $50. By Mrs. Oliver—Mr. Henry E. Clark, $10; Mr. E. S. West, $10; Mrs. A. Chrystie, $10; Miss Pew, $5; Mrs. D. Morgan, $5. By Miss Shaw—Mrs. Wm. Berrian, $3. By Mrs. Speir—A friend, $2.
The Managers hope that the subscribers and donors to this Institution, which has been forty-five years the almoner of a generous public to this interesting class of sufferers, will not permit it to be crippled in its operations, for want of funds. The receipts of the last month have been but little more than one-third of the expenditures. The Managers are constrained to urge those who have it in their hearts to give, that they give promptly, as this is the time of need.
Donations may be sent to Mrs. S. COCHRAN, No. 34 East 21st-st., Treasurer; to Miss POST, No. 18 Waverley-place; to any of the Managers, or to FRANCIS HALL, Esq., Commercial Advertiser Office.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—BULLARD'S LOW-pressure Ventilating Steam Heater, suited to all kinds of buildings, cheap and simple of construction, economical of fuel, safe beyond any contingency, and therefore the only steam heater before the public adapted to general use. Can be seen in operation at BOYNTON's Warming and Ventilating establishment, No. 395 Canal-st., sixty feet east of Broadway.

COLEMAN'S FARM MILL.—THIS MILL HAS received the first premiums at the State Fair at Syracuse, and U. S. Fair at Richmond, Va., and is creating great excitement among the farmers throughout the country. Can be seen in operation at the office of the COLEMAN FARM MILL COMPANY, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce-st., New-York.

PARTIES, WEDDINGS, DINNERS, EVENing entertainments, &c., furnished with China, silver, glass, confectionery, game, meats, cooks, waiters, &c., either in City or country. All orders by post or otherwise attended to with dispatch. Terms very reasonable. PETER H. STEVENS, No. 2[illegible] Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.—DIARIES FOR 1859, AND every variety of stationery for business, professional or private use; books made to pattern; orders solicited for anything in our line. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

FOR SALE—A SMALL SLOOP, SUITABLE FOR the oyster trade; about 16 tons burden. For further particulars inquire or address JOSEPH NASH, Westport, Conn.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SALMON AND SEA-TROUT FISHERIES OF LOWER CANADA.—The following list includes the principal Salmon Rivers and Sea-Trout Streams which discharge into the St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivers, along the northeast or Labrador coast, between the Province boundary eastwards (Blanc Sablon) and the River Jacques Cartier, above Quebec; also those emptying upon the south or eastern shore of the St. Lawrence, and others flowing easterly into the Bay of Chaleurs,—emphasizing the Crown Rivers now open to public sale, and so mentioned in the accompanying advertisement. In addition there are many other bay, cove and inlet stations along these extensive coasts, but which are disposable chiefly as sedentary Net-Fishings for Salmon and Trout. The immediate expiry of the lease of that vast territory commonly known as "The King's Posts," opens up to public competition numerous valuable Coast Fisheries (such as Tadousac, Seven Islands, &c.,) besides many famous Salmon Rivers and Sea-Trout Streams, and renders disposable certain commodious Building Establishments long occupied as Fur Trading Posts, by the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, at the mouths of the most important of these fine rivers.

The following Rivers discharge into River St. Lawrence:

The River ESQUIMAUX—Fine Salmon river. Formerly yielding 2,500 Salmon each season.
The River CORNEWHEETCHEE—Neighboring stream. Contains steady run of Salmon.
The River STE. AUGUSTINE—Well supplied with Salmon.
The River SHEEP BAY—Considerable size. Good Salmon-fishery station.
The River LITTLE MECCATINA—Discharges large body of water by several channels. Fine Salmon river.
The River NETAGAMU—Large, deep stream. High Falls inside. Swarms of trout. Salmon ascending it only to the Falls.
The River NAPITEPEEPE—Empties into spacious bay. Abounds with Salmon.
The River ETAMAMU—Celebrated for its Salmon-fishery.
The River COACOACHO—Discharges into fine basin. Good Salmon River.
The River ROMAINE—Large, but shoal stream. Salmon abound. Is remarkable for a rare, beautiful, and savory quality of white or silver Trout.
The River MUSQUARRO—Bold, rapid river. Affords fine Salmon fishing with fly. Good net-fishery station.
The River KEGASHKA—Salmon abundant—steep rapids impeding their ascent. Fishery in bay.
The River GT. NATASHQUAN—Famous stream. Salmon of finest kind, and numerous.
The River AGWANISH—Large stream. Good Salmon fishery location. (Northeast bound of "Lordship of Mingan.")
The River PASHASHEEBOO—Tolerable size. Fair fishery.
The River MINGAN—Excellent net and fly fishing for Salmon. Pools always hold a heavy run of large fish.
The River MANITOU—Branch of the Mingan, equally good and well known.
The River ST. JOHN—Very large stream. Splendid Salmon fishery.
The River MAGPIE—Tolerably good fishery for salmon. Rapid little river.
The River SAW BILL—Considerable stream. Chiefly net-fishery.
The River MANITOU—Large—obstructed by perpendicular fall. At its mouth both Salmon and Trout resort.
The River MOISIC—Noted for numbers of weighty Salmon. Extensive and lucrative net-fishery. Fine fly-fishing.
The River ST. MARGUERITE (en bas)—Excellent river for Salmon and Trout.
The River PENTECOST—Full, swift stream, much frequented by Salmon. Stationary fisheries at the mouth.
The River TRINITY (Bay)—Favorite river. Salmon and Trout fishing for net and rod.
The River GODBOUT—Fine Salmon river, widely known as such. The net-fishery in its tide-water and adjacent bay is very productive.
The River ENGLISH—Empties into a deep cove. Salmon fishery. Plenty of Trout.
The River BERSIMIS—Immense stream, and has many tributaries. Scenery interesting. Abounds with large-sized Salmon. They do not affect the fly except on the waters of its branches.
The River NIPIMEWECAW'NAN—Tributary of Bersimis. Fairy-like stream. Falls 9 miles inside. Exquisite fly-fishing.
The River JEREMIE—Small. Trout only. Fur-trading post, chiefly.
The River COLOMBIER—Good Salmon fishery.
The River PLOVER—Good Salmon fishery.
The River BLANCHE—Good Salmon fishery.
The River LAVAL—Picturesque and wild river, alternating with gentle rapids and deep narrow pools. Besides valuable net-fishery, it affords abundant Salmon and Trout fishing.
The River SAULT DE COCHON—Steep falls hinder ascent of Salmon. Famous for Trout-fishing along the estuary border.
The River PORTNEUF—Pleasant stream to fish with fly. Up to the first falls swarms with trout. For several miles higher up is frequented by Salmon. Net-fishery station along the tide-way.
The River GRAND ESCOUMAIN—Once famous for Salmon. Mill-dam has now an artificial fishway. Fine net-fishery for Salmon in bay.
The River G. BERGERONNE—Good Trout stream.
The River L. BERGERONNE—Fair Salmon and Trout river. (Both the Bergeronne Rivers are within five miles of Saguenay and Tadousac.)

The following Rivers discharge into the Saguenay.

The River ST. MARGARET, (en haut)—Large tributary of River Saguenay. Fine Salmon fishing for both net and fly. Trout abundant.
The River L. SAGUENAY—Considerable stream, affording tolerable rod and good net fishing. Mill-dam inside, not in use.
The River ST. JOHNS, (en haut)—Do.
The River BLACK, OR SALMON—Formerly good fishery.

The following Rivers discharge into River St. Lawrence.

The River MURRAY—Flows down beautiful valley. Yields Salmon.
The River DU GOUFFRE—Much deteriorated.
The River STE. ANNE—Pretty river, and latterly has afforded fair Salmon fishing just below the chute.
The River MONTMORENCI—Cataract at mouth. The upper water swarms with (river) Trout.
The River JAQUES CARTIER—Excellent Salmon stream.
The River DU SUD—Promises to become again a good Salmon river. Mill-dam and fishway.
The River OUELLE—Well stocked with Salmon. Mill-dam broken up.
The River G. MITIS—Large stream. Has dam.
The River MATANNE—Fine Salmon river. Dam, and Salmon pass in course of erection.
The River STE. ANN—Formerly good. Now few Salmon taken. Mill-dam across.
The River MOUNT LOUIS—Important stream. More noted of recent seasons for sea Trout than Salmon.
The River MAGDELAINE—Salmon river, clear.
The River DARTMOUTH—First-class stream, flowing into Gaspé Basin. Abounds with Salmon.
The River YORK—First-class stream, flowing into Gaspé Basin. Abounds with Salmon.
The River ST. JOHNS, (du sud,)—First-class stream, flowing into Gaspé Basin. Abounds with Salmon.
The River GRAND—Fine Salmon fishery. Mill above.

The following flow into B. Chaleurs:

The River G. PABOS—Salmon fishery. Superior station.
The River G. BONAVENTURE—Large and valuable stream. Many tributaries. Abounding with Salmon.
The River CASCAPEDIAC—Both the little and great Cascapediacs yield high numbers of Salmon.
The River NOUVELLE—Good Salmon fishery in bay.
The River MATAPEDIAC—Considerable magnitude, and abounds with Salmon.
The River RESTIGOUCHE—Noble river. Has fine tributary streams. Salmon frequent it in large numbers, and of heavy weight. Head of Bay Chaleurs.
The River PATAPEDIAC—Branch of Restigouche. Salmon ascend it about forty miles.
The River MISTOUCHE—Feeder of Restigouche. Salmon river.

ADDENDA.

Nearly all the Rivers described in the foregoing Schedule are tidal streams, and most of them have stationary Salmon and Trout fisheries within the embouchures, and at bays, coves and inlets on either sides. Those up on the north shore of the St. Lawrence descend out of wild, rocky and mountainous country.

Most of these streams, with their numerous tributaries, and the large lakes at the head of each branch, present every variety of River and Lake adapted to the breeding of fish.

Where there are mill-dams, it is specially so noted. None elsewhere.

The names of certain Rivers at present advertised for sale are printed in italics.

The True Salmon (Salmo Salar,) and the Tide Trout (Salmo Trutta Marina,) are herein mentioned.

The Grand Trunk Railway, now in operation to St. Thomas, will be opened next Autumn to River du Loup, 110 miles below Quebec. Passenger steamboats ply between Quebec and the Saguenay.

SYNOPSIS OF THE LAWS AND BY-LAWS NOW IN FORCE IN LOWER CANADA, HAVING ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE PRESERVATION AND REGULATION OF *SALMON AND TROUT FISHERIES.*

Act 22 Vic., cap. 86.

SECTION 4. The Governor in Council to grant special Fishing Leases and Licenses; and make all needful or expedient regulations for management and disposal of Fisheries.

SECTION 5. A General Superintendent and Local Overseers to be appointed, and paid by the Government, for each Province.

SECTION 8. The Government may set apart any waters for natural or artificial propagation of Salmon and Trout.

SECTION 24. The open season for Salmon fishery limited betwixt 1st March and 1st August. Fly surface fishing extended to 1st September. Exception in procuring spawn for scientific purposes.

SECTION 25. Spawning pools of Salmon protected against all fishing.

SECTION 26. Nets and fishing apparatus shall not obstruct the main channel or course of any river; and such channel or course shall be at least one-third of the whole breadth of a river.

SECTION 27. Owners of dams must attach fishways thereto.

SECTION 28. All parties concerned in breach of 26th Section become liable to fine or imprisonment.

SECTION 29. The meshes of Salmon nets must measure five inches in extension from knot to knot.

SECTION 31. Trout fishing illegal between Oct. 20 and Feb. 1.

SECTION 32. Netting for Trout in any Lake or Stream prohibited, except upon the River St. Lawrence.

SECTION 38. Purchase, sale, or possession, during prohibited seasons, of any Salmon or Trout, made a punishable offence.

REGULATIONS UNDER ORDER IN COUNCIL.

By-Law A.—Parties forbidden to occupy Salmon or Sea Trout fishery stations without Lease or License from the Crown.

By-Law B.—The use of nets confined to the brackish waters within the estuary tide-way, and forbidden upon the fresh water stream above confluence of tide.

By-Law C.—All nets, &c., to be set no less than 200 yards apart.

By-Law E.—No other fishing whatever allowed over limits covered by exclusive Leases or Licenses from the Crown, except by express consent of lessees or licensees.

By-Law F.—Prohibits capture of Salmon or Sea Trout by torchlight, and with leister or spear.

By-Law H.—The receipt, gift, purchase, sale and possession of speared Salmon or Trout declared illegal.

By-Law J.—No mill rubbish to be drifted awash in any Salmon or Sea-Trout river.

Appropriate penalties of fine or imprisonment, with forfeiture of materials and fish, are provided by law for the contravention of the several preceding Sections and By-Laws.

Also, effective and summary modes of proceeding are laid down for recovery of the same.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT, (Fisheries,)
TORONTO, Dec., 1858.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers—about 20 miles of superior quality, large-size, Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—DELIVERABLE IN JANUARY, A high-pressure steam-engine, built at the Novelty Works, 12-inch cylinder, 4-feet stroke, in perfect running order. It can be seen working at Nos. 261 and 263 Water-st. T. O. LEROY & CO.

TO PENCIL-CASE MAKERS.—FOR SALE, cheap, a full and complete set of Tools, Forge, Lathes, Draw benches, Engines, &c. Apply at No. 21 Coenties-slip, of GEO. WALSH.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—St. George's Society Festival.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Married Rake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Damon and Pythias—Donkeary Ballet Troupe.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—The Wild Rider—The Minute Gun at Sea—How to Get A Wife.

BOWERY THEATRE—Moll Pitcher—Golden Axe—Empire of Wallachia.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Putnam—Husband at Sight.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Arctic Explorations of Dr. Kane.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Panorama of the Rocky Mountains.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.........3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.........5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.......1 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.........3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, to-morrow, Jan. 12, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day at 12½ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 3 o'clock by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most important business transacted by the United States Senate yesterday was the passage of the French Spoliation bill, by a vote of 26 to 20, after elaborate speeches by Mr. DAVIS against it, and Mr. CRITTENDEN in its favor. Senator DOUGLAS appeared and took his seat for the first time during the session. Mr. IVERSON of Georgia introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege, which was referred to the Post-Office Committee. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed, and some other business of no general interest was transacted. In the House, Mr. BARKSDALE of Mississippi offered a preamble and resolution, which were adopted, relative to the reports in foreign papers to the effect that the Governments of France and England have given notice that the cession of Cuba to the United States will not be tolerated, even with the consent of Spain, and asking the President for all correspondence on the subject. The House refused to consent to the introduction, by Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, of a joint resolution requesting the President to interfere in the case of the boy MORTARA. The Indian Appropriation bill was then perfected in Committee of the Whole, and laid aside to be reported to the House, after which the Committee proceeded to the consideration of the President's Message, the debate taking a wide range, and including the Old Soldiers' Pension bill; our Spanish relations and the Cuban question; Central American affairs and the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty; the Democratic Party as an oligarchy, and the organ and representatives of the slave propagandists; Popular Sovereignty and the right of Congress to legislate for the territories, and the dangers besetting the Republican Party. Finally the Committee rose, and the House, after passing the Indian Appropriation bill, adjourned.

The State Legislature was in session again last evening—the Senate having assembled at 7 P. M., and the Assembly at 4 P. M. In the Senate, the President announced the Standing Committees, and very little else was done. In the Assembly, a petition was presented for increased compensation to the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court, and another for the amendment of the Emigrant laws so as to relieve counties. A remonstrance was presented from the people of Brooklyn, against closing the tunnel in Atlantic-street. Among the bills, notice of intention to introduce which was given, was one to provide for the compensation to jurors in New-York. A bill was introduced to authorize the Common Council of New-York to appoint one hundred additional Commissioners of Deeds; also one to repeal the law authorizing the parties to suits to be witnesses. After the consideration of the Governor's Message in Committee of the Whole, and the transaction of some other unimportant business, the Assembly adjourned.

The Mexican intelligence contained in our New-Orleans dispatch of the 8th inst., is confirmed by further advices. The revolution at the City of Mexico, which resulted in the overthrow of ZULOAGA, took place on Dec. 23. Gen. ECHEGARAY, already known to favor the fortunes of Gen. ROBLES, had advanced upon the Capital, seized ZULOAGA, tried him and sentenced him to death, a fate he only escaped by the intervention of a momentary counter movement. The Ex-Dictator had taken shelter beneath the British flag. Gen. ROBLES, it was understood, would at once reinstate President JUAREZ at the Seat of Government. The President's Message was the subject of much hostile discussion.

Our dates from the Rio Grande are to Dec. 29. A large number of Texan families had received permission from Gen. VIDAURRI to settle in Nuevo Leon. Gen. VIDAURRI has just had a conference with Gen. GARZA, which has ended in an alliance defensive of the States of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, against the reactionists of the South.

The State Prison Inspectors have made a report upon the case of the convict MOORE, who died recently from the effects of the punishment of the shower-bath in Auburn State Prison. The Inspectors exculpate the officers of the Prison from blame for intentional recklessness or cruelty; but, in view of the danger attending the use of the shower-bath as a means of punishment, have directed its discontinuance.

The brig *Oregon*, Capt. RICE, went ashore in Boston Bay upon Cohasset Rocks, on Sunday night, and became a total loss. One man was washed overboard and drowned. By the Cape Cod telegraph, the Secretary of the Board of Underwriters yesterday received intelligence that the schooner *L. C. Watts*, from Cuba for Boston, had gone ashore on Guy Head, and had bilged; also that two other Boston-bound vessels had arrived at Holmes' Hole in distress.

A strike for wages has taken place on the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, the employes of which have received no pay for six months. Two trains were stopped yesterday, and the passengers were obliged to return to their starting point. The strike causes considerable excitement along the road.

The Rev. THEODORE PARKER has been compelled, by ill-health, to resign his charge in Boston temporarily, and will leave for the West Indies. His congregation supply his place and continue his salary.

There were more frozen moustaches in New-York yesterday than were ever before seen since beards came into fashion, for Mr. MERIAM informs us that the weather has not been so cold in seventy years as it was at noon yesterday. We publish this morning a large number of cases of suffering by the intense cold, and, among them, one of an omnibus driver freezing to death on his seat.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, after some debate, referred a communication from the Mayor, nominating Dr. S. C. FOSTER for City Inspector, to a Committee of five. Members of the Board predict that the Committee will not soon report. Meantime Mr. MORTON, the present incumbent, "holds over." A resolution prohibiting the sprinkling of salt, for the purpose of melting snow in the streets, was laid on the table. A petition from the American Institute asking for a lease of Reservoir-square was referred. The President announced the Standing Committees for 1859.

City Inspector MORTON denies having made any bargain with the Aldermen to keep him in office, and says he is ready to resign whenever his successor is appointed. Of course. It was not expected he would confess to having made a bargain.

The Rev. Dr. ADAMS delivered a lecture last evening in Cooper Institute before quite a numerous audience, on "Daily Wonders."

A report of proceedings against one of the lager bier theatres will be found under our head of Law Reports. Also, a notice of the argument of a cause involving the appointment of a receiver of the Phinney estate, valued at half a million of dollars, and chiefly situated in Cuba.

The annual meeting of the Marine Society of New-York, which was organized in 1770, took place last evening at the United States Hotel. Capt. JAMES COPELAND, the Treasurer of the Society, was presented with a piece of silver plate, as a testimonial of regard, from the Society. After electing their officers, the company partook of a supper at the hotel. According to the Treasurer's report, the finances of the Society are in an encouraging condition.

The Annual Festival of the Tammany Society took place last night at the Old Wigwam, and the occasion passed off with great spirit. Dancing, eating, speech-making and toasting filled up the time until a late hour. The company was numerous.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday the time of the Court was mostly devoted to cases of burglary, a large number of which are on the Calendar of the present term. The Court sat late and did a great deal of business, disposing of no less than sixteen charges, and imposing sentences varying from one year in the Penitentiary to four years and nine months in the State Prison. There are four important murder cases which will shortly be tried, two of them probably during the present week.

Two female spiritual mediums, Mrs. CAROLINE HARTWELL, and Mrs. HARRIET SEYMOUR, were yesterday brought before Justice QUACKENBUSH on a charge of purloining a number of napkins from the boarding-house of the former. It was shown that they had wandered from their "spiritual" calling, and had meddled rather too freely with "material things," and they were required to give bail to reappear and answer the charge.

EDWARD WEST and WILLIAM MILLER were committed to the Tombs for knocking down FRANK WEBSTER, whom they had undertaken to pilot to a lodging-house in Cow Bay, and attempting to rob him of his clothing. They were promptly arrested by some Sixth Ward policemen and sent to the lock-up.

Two women, named JOHANNA VENT and CATHERINE RIDDLE, inmates of the dance-house No. 103 Washington-street, quarreled over an indigo bag last night. During the disturbance Miss VENT seized a butcher's knife and stabbed Miss RIDDLE in the left breast, inflicting a wound about one inch in depth. Miss VENT was arrested, and Miss RIDDLE was taken to the Hospital.

An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner JACKMAN upon the body of a boy six years of age who was so brutally beaten by his drunken father, JOHN BAMMAN, a few evenings ago that he died from the effects of his injuries. The inhuman father was committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

An inquest was held upon the body of an infant which had been strangled by its mother, MARIA KENNEDY, an Irish girl, who had been employed as nurse at No. 396 Bowery. She was committed to prison to answer the charge.

The body of an unknown woman was found floating in the East River near the foot of Fiftieth-street. From the dress upon the body, she was supposed to have been one of the inmates of the Penitentiary upon Blackwell's Island, who had committed suicide by drowning herself. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

A slight fire occurred in the billiard saloon attached to the Waverley Restaurant, at the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street. The damage was very slight.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, did not exceed 1,000 bales, at languid prices. Flour, Wheat and Corn were more sought after, and were firmer. Pork and Cut meats were depressed. Lard, Beef, Sugars and Molasses were inquired for. Rice and Tobacco were rather quiet. St. Domingo Coffee, Common Resin and Linseed Oil were in demand. Freights were inactive.

Post-Office Reform.

The Postmaster-General is a melancholy monument of talents misapplied. He spent the past year in reducing to practice a scheme of overland mail-carriage, which has the novel advantage of costing for the transmission of a single letter from St. Louis to San Francisco, *sixty-five dollars*—the actual pay to the Department for the feat being *ten cents*. The immediate fruit of this achievement of business thrift, was the discovery that the Department was not "self-sustaining." To make it so, is the task to which the Postmaster proposes to devote himself this Winter; and the first results of his ingenuity, we are informed, are to be laid before Congress this week. Their general scope may, however, be anticipated. At present, we shall be told, there is a *hiatus valdè deflendus* in the resources of the Department, which is annually filled by drafts upon the Treasury. We shall be expected to experience a variety of emotions at this announcement; astonishment, alarm and anxiety for a remedy, which latter the Postmaster will proceed to prescribe in the form of an advance of the rates of postage to five cents, which, added to the two cents for City delivery, will make, if established, *seven* cents as the charges upon a letter weighing half an ounce. Congress will be recommended to pass a law in accordance with this proposition.

The idea of admitting common sense into the conduct of postal matters has become obsolete. There is, perhaps, no branch of business, however insignificant, that does not command a larger share of ability than this, upon which the well-being and comfort of millions are dependent. The very pedler has some general ideas of economy and some little shrewdness in the prosecution of his little commerce,—infinitely more in fact than falls to the lot of a Postmaster-General, as the world goes. It is of course useless to address to the Department any protest against its errors. The only hope is that Congress may have judgment enough to correct them. Congress may be able to answer why the State, the Navy, the War Departments should be equally self-sustaining, since Ministers and Consuls may embark advantageously in mercantile as well as diplomatic affairs, men of war may transport merchandise, and soldiers have all the muscular development requisite for digging potatoes. It may again be asked why this particular branch of the public service, which is robbed and defrauded without stint by every other, and which more directly than any other ministers to the welfare and convenience of the people, should be the only one denied access to the public Treasury? Possibly Congress may know; we cannot conceive.

Certain points in this business may be taken for granted, granting, to begin, that the Department ought to pay its own way.

1. If the cost of carrying the mails be thus flung off by Government, Government has no pretence whatever left for claiming the gratuitous carriage of its own mail matter. The abolition of the franking privilege is the first step, therefore, in any proposed reform.

2. The idea of a *uniform* rate of postage must be abandoned. If the office is to be self-supporting, justice requires the fair distribution of the burden of support among those enjoying its advantages. The rule to govern this distribution must be the cost of carriage, and as that depends generally upon distance traversed in the transportation, the rate should be proportioned to the distance.

3. The last-named principle becomes more imperative, when we remember that it is already partially admitted in the particular of weight; the service being, in reality, measured by the two elements of weight and distance.

4. With the admission of the proportion between amount of service and the amount of pay, the rates of postage under five hundred miles might be safely fixed at three cents for the half ounce, including City delivery; five cents for distances under one thousand miles, and sums increasing in the same ratio for increasing distances.

5. The sea-going service must be placed upon a separate basis, and its terms adapted to the necessities of the case.

It is needless to say that, with these provisions, the Department would soon cease to be a burden upon the Treasury, and so the millennium of Postmaster-Generals be attained. And while we can see no propriety whatever in that result, the amended system would have various advantages worth consideration. In a country so wide, and so sparsely settled as this, the English penny-postage is impracticable. The same facts tend to render the uniform rate inapplicable, and it would be well to abandon it. At present, the expenses of the Department are paid by a half-dozen States on the Atlantic, covering points between which correspondence is most frequent. It is high time this inequality should be corrected. The effect of discarding the absurdity of a uniform rate is obvious. It would not only equalize the system, but enlarge the resources of the office.

Lloyd on De Soto.

The right of petition is a most respectable right, certainly; and although it sometimes proves a sad annoyance to legislators in the discharge of their business or the carrying out of their policy, we should be sorry to see it tampered with, even in this land of "chartered libertines." But what are we to say or do in the case of such a petition as has just been presented by one Mr. J. T. LLOYD, a publisher, of Philadelphia, praying the American Congress to step into his snug little shop and buy a trifle of ten thousand volumes of a book just issued by him, the same to be distributed "among the various State libraries" of the nation? If anything in the way of human impudence could be amazing at this age of the world, certainly one might be stupefied into sheer silence by this extraordinary flight of financial enterprise. The book in question purports to contain the life of "FERDINAND DE SOTO, the discoverer of the Mississippi River;" and is described by its fond father, who, for aught that appears, is the writer as well as the publisher of his bantling, in the body of his petition. This document, as remarkable in the detail as in the general, and doubtless far more trite than the work for which it pleads, deserves a wide circulation in the United States, that we may be helped to some dim notion of what we are coming to under the sway of a headlong Congress and a shameless lobby.

The lively LLOYD, who is as learned as lively, assures us that we can nowhere else find "this interesting history of the Discovery of the Mississippi" as it is told in his entrancing pages. We quite believe him. His synopsis of contents reads like the sensation advertisement of a melodrama at the Bowery. "De Soto takes possession in an imposing manner of the whole land from Tampa Bay to the Belize;" "battles with ferocious Indian tribes;" "customs, religion *and belief* of the said ferocious tribes;" "extreme cruelty of the Spaniards to the poor Indians," "base poisoning of DE SOTO by his comrades;" "secret and silent sinking of DE SOTO's body in the mid Mississippi by his wicked followers;" "pursuit of the wretches by myriads of savages, and wholesale slaughter." Truly a tremendous and a touching story, invaluable to the ignorant muse of history, and to the "State libraries of the Union."

Perhaps, however, the reader would like to know why, in all this matter, Congress must be called upon to circulate a book so eminently calculated to circulate itself. The answer is easy—to LLOYD: Because about four years ago Congress was silly enough ("wise" enough, says Mr. LLOYD) to purchase for $10,000, a painting of the "Discovery of the Mississippi," by Mr. POWELL, which has astonished the weak-minded stranger in the Capitol Rotunda. We admit that Mr. LLOYD may find some lover for his brazen assurance, under this fact. That Congress should have done a stupendously foolish thing, offers a natural ground for hoping that it may do another more foolish still. But the nation at large may find less coherence in the argument than our "friend" of the fraternal city. And, although Mr. LLOYD kindly hints to the "members of both Houses" that they will "confer a benefit on their constituents" by buying wholesale, at $1 50 per copy, the noble work which "many" of the said members have already bought at retail for $2 50, the constituents themselves may possibly think the game hardly worth the candle, and decline buying the Pennsylvanian penny-whistle at the price of a grand Federal trumpet. Really, one hardly knows whether to treat such an affair as this seriously; and yet, in the face of past experience, who shall undertake to say that the thing will not come to a vote if, indeed, it be not absolutely passed into a fact? If we actually anticipated a result so scandalous, we should advocate the transfer of the appropriation from the resurrectionist of DE SOTO, the dead, to provide spangles, silk dresses and diamonds for Madamoiselle DE SOTO, who may, perhaps, be a descendant of the Cavalier so gayly depicted by the dramatic pencil of POWELL; so tragically described by the equally dramatic pen of LLOYD; and who is certainly a charming *danseuse*. Once established at Washington, this fascinating young lady would be at once a living type of our devotion to the heroic Past, and the very princess of the lobby. With a President, appreciative as the bachelorsage of Wheatland, what might not the living DE SOTO do? Like Herodias of old, she might even effect the decapitation of certain office-holders, whose heads, still gracing their shoulders, bitterly offend the perplexed and confounded Democracy!

CANAL CONVENTION IN OHIO.—A State Convention of gentlemen interested in Canals and Transportation assembled on the 6th instant at Columbus. The immediate cause of this movement was the passage in the Ohio House of Representatives of a bill for the sale of the public works. A proposition for such sale has for a number of years been agitated, as a similar one has also been in this State, and its recent adoption by one branch of the Legislature has naturally alarmed the Canal men in Ohio. The Convention signed a memorial setting forth the benefit accruing to the public from the Canals; that their sale to individuals or Corporations would result in their early abandonment, as no private interests could be expected to operate them in case they should prove pecuniarily unprofitable to their owners; and that such abandonment would bring upon *the State a heavier tax than is now required to* make up for deficiencies in their revenues. The memorial states, as a significant fact, that the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal has been so managed that all business is driven from it, a result caused by the ownership of *two-thirds of* its stock being in the hands of individuals *interested in railroads, while the State holds* one-third only, and it is claimed that a like fate *would befall the public works generally should* they pass under the control of private parties.

Unusual damage was done to the Ohio Canal by the floods of last year, making the revenue from tolls discouragingly small. The mind of the Legislature was inclined from this cause to favor a sale, and it would seem that the bill for that purpose very nearly became a law before the friends of the Canal were aroused. It is even yet by no means certain that the measure will not pass.

CREATION OF NEW TERRITORIES.—There are before Congress no less than *six* applications for the creation of new Territories. On the one hand it is sought to create out of the southern half of New-Mexico a new Territorial Government, to be called *Arizona*. Then there is the project for a new Territory to be called *Colona*, and to consist of a slice of the western part of Kansas, with portions of Nebraska, Utah and New-Mexico. Again, the eastern portion of Nebraska, lying between the Whilome Territory and the Missouri River, is to be converted into a distinct Territorial Government to be called *Dakotah*. Further, the Territory of *Laramie* is to be formed from the southwestern section of Nebraska. Still another Territory, under the name of *Nevada*, is to be established out of the western half of Utah,—and, lastly, the upper peninsula of Michigan is to be territorialized as *Onontagon*.

Of all these schemes, the proposed Territories of Arizona and Onontagon present some claim to favorable consideration—the former, because the confirmed accounts of the deposits of precious metals profusely abounding there indicate an early influx of population, and promise that the Territory will be self-sustaining:—the latter because the geographical position of the section of country concerned renders its connection with the State of Michigan very expensive and inconvenient. The proper remedy, however, would be found in annexing the Territory in question to the State of *Wisconsin*, for reasons which a glance at the map will render evident.

The other territorial property now on hand, however, appear to us to be entirely unnecessary, and therefore mischievously wasteful of the public time. Every additional territorial creation involves additional burdens on the Federal Government which, as everybody knows, is just now in a condition of uncomfortable poverty. The claim set up by the Carson Valley people for the creation of Nevada, was originally founded on a pretended desire for protection from the aggression of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his followers—a reason which cannot be said to exist since the occupation of Utah by the United States troops and the consequent change in the position of affairs in that Territory. The demand for the formation of the Territory of Colona comes from the few settlers around Pike's Peak, in a region which, being already under the government of Kansas, does not appear to call for the proposed alteration; and similar remarks will apply to the claims in behalf of Laramie and Nevada.

"YANKEE BLACKGUARDS."—One of the Liverpool papers, in giving an account of the destruction by fire of the New-York packet-ship *Isaac Wright*, says that, "the Captain was sober, but the crew were all a set of regular Yankee blackguards." That they were blackguards we have very little doubt, but they could hardly have been Yankee blackguards. There has not been a ship's crew of Americans sailed from this port in a great many years, and as sailors usually desert from our packet-ships as soon as they haul into dock in Liverpool, the probability is that there was not a Yankee on board the *Isaac Wright*, excepting the officers.

LOLA MONTEZ IN IRELAND.—As all England appears to be shaking in its shoes just now, for fear of being Americanized by Mr. BRIGHT's speeches, the lectures of LOLA MONTEZ in Ireland, on the demoralizing influences of Democratic institutions, will be likely to find great favor with all classes of Conservatives on the other side of the Atlantic; for everybody that knows anything to the discredit of this country is sure of an attentive hearing in England. WILLIAM PITT, when he was Prime Minister, ordered one of COBBETT's anti-republican tracts to be read, on a certain Sunday morning, from the pulpit of every church in the United Kingdom, and LOLA's lecture may possibly have a similar honor. COBBETT had just returned from this country, as LOLA has, and therefore was considered competent authority upon the practical working of Republican principles.

But, for LOLA to lecture to the Irish on the subject of the United States is altogether a work of supererogation. The million and a half of dollars that are annually sent across the Atlantic by the Bridgets and Patricks who have found a home in this country, to assist in bringing over the relatives they left behind, convey more convincing proofs of the realities of freedom than the wit and eloquence of a thousand Lolas could controvert. But some of LOLA's facts, though they may shock the sensibilities of the governing classes in Ireland, will be likely to make the lower orders more anxious than ever to get to this land of equal rights. She tells, for instance, of being introduced to a gentleman in New-York of Teutonic origin, who, though he could neither read nor write, and had "made his pile" by the very lowest and most repugnant employment to which honest labor could devote itself, had nevertheless been elected a Governor of the Almshouse; and if she had remained in New-York a short time longer she might have added that he had been further elevated to the distinguished position of President of a whole Board of Governors. It may prove disgusting enough to the upper classes to learn that a night-scavenger may be so honored in a country where universal suffrage prevails, but the scavenger classes will be likely to view the matter in a very different light.

We shall not be surprised to learn that LOLA has become a greater *lionne* than she ever was before, when she crosses the channel and commences her lectures on America before a London audience. Anything to the discredit of the United States is now received with eager satisfaction all over Great Britain, and the last number of *Blackwood's Magazine* explodes a perfect bombshell of American facts under the nose of Mr. BRIGHT, which would be enough to upset that sturdy Radical if he were not firmly planted upon his platform. Among the other startling facts which one of our English cotemporaries brings forward to prove the demoralizing effect of universal suffrage, is the grave statement that when Gen. TAYLOR was elected President, he removed all the Democratic *lamp-lighters* in New-York. This has been going the rounds of the English press for some weeks. We shall probably hear soon that he turned out all the clerks in the dry-goods stores on Broadway.

Musical.

THE ST. GEORGE'S FESTIVAL.—The grand Festival of the St. George's Society takes place to-day and to-night at the Academy of Music. The programme is one of the richest ever offered in this City. There will be a *matinée* at 1 o'clock, consisting of "La Serva Padrona" and "Martha" (for the first time in Italian.) Mlle. PICCOLOMINI appears in the first named work; LABORDE, BRIGNOLI, FORMES, &c., in the second. In the evening, the oratorio of the "Creation" will be given with PICCOLOMINI as Eve, and all the other artists in the principal parts. "God save the Queen," the national song of St. George, will be sung chorally during the evening.

FOR NASSAU AND HAVANA.—The British and North American Royal Mail steamship *Karnak*, Capt. BROWNLESS, which was advertised to sail the day after the arrival of the *Africa*, left yesterday for the above ports. The *Karnak* is about 1,200 tons register, a first-class steamer, and possesses excellent accommodations for passengers. There were but a small number who engaged passage upon this first voyage. The *Karnak* will make monthly trips as above, carrying the mail.

Meeting of the Marine Society.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE—INTERESTING LETTERS OF GENERAL WASHINGTON AND GOVERNOR GEORGE CLINTON.

The annual meeting of the Marine Society of the port of New-York was held last evening at the United States Hotel, Captain CHARLES H. MARSHALL, President of the Society, in the Chair. In addition to the regular business, the occasion was improved for the purpose of making a public presentation to Capt. JAMES COPELAND, the Treasurer of the Society, of a valuable piece of silver plate, as a testimonial for the long and eminent services which that gentleman had rendered to the Society for a period of nineteen years. There was a large attendance, embracing the most distinguished among the merchants and shipmasters of the port, and the proceedings were of more than usual interest.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting, the Secretary presented his report, which embraced a statement of the proceedings of the year, and the present condition of the Society. Two valuable documents had been discovered in the archives of the Society, which were deemed of sufficient interest to have laid before them. They consisted of the address of the Society to Governor GEORGE CLINTON, with his reply, and another to Gen. WASHINGTON, with his reply, both bearing date Nov. 27, 1783. They have never before been published.

Eighteen members have been elected during the year; and the Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, PETER H. COPELAND and JAMES H. BRUNDAGE have been elected honorary members. Twelve have died, viz.: Captain Henry Russell, G. B. Cottell, John E. Gillespie, Joseph Hamilton, Samuel Rich, Richard L. Ward, John H. Williams, E. Hawkins, J. A. Whitmore, J. G. W. Trask, A. H. Calhoun and C. D. Ludlow. The number of widows remaining upon the pension roll at the close of the year was 62, receiving from $75 to $90 per annum. Four have died, and four were added to the roll. The funds of the Society amount to $56,450, which is invested in bonds and mortgages in New-York and Brooklyn.

The Treasurer's report shows a balance on hand

Jan 1, 1858, of..........	$699 79
Received from various sources..........	5,329 25
Total..........	$6,029 04
Paid for the expenses of 62 widows..........	$4,741 35
Do. for other purposes..........	691 29
Leaving in Treasury..........	596 40
Total..........	$6,029 04

The Treasurer stated that he had examined the records for 89 years, and had not discovered the misappropriation of a single cent, nor one delinquency.

Captain MARSHALL, in rising to present the testimonial said:

CAPTAIN COPELAND: The pleasing duty has devolved upon me to present you this piece of plate. The members of the Marine Society, desiring to express their appreciation of your long, valuable and faithful services as Treasurer, ask your acceptance of this testimonial. You have been Treasurer of this Institution nearly a quarter of the time since its foundation in 1770. The tenth year of GEORGE III., about ninety years ago, that charter was granted. The careful manner in which you have conducted the financial affairs of the Society, your devotion to its interests, and your uniform character as a man and a gentleman, (every inch a sailor and a sailor's friend,) are worthy of our highest commendation. I have scarcely ever felt more gratification, and I consider it a privilege to be one of the number on this occasion to present you with this, I trust, lasting token of our regard. This feeling, Sir, is greatly augmented by the fact that I am quite sure that you will appreciate the compliment, emanating as it does from your friends, and being the reward of valuable services devoted to one of the noblest charities in this community. In saying this much, I certainly express the sentiments of every member with whom you have been associated. Long may you enjoy this well-earned reputation. Sir, I could wish that this task, pleasing as it is to me, might have fallen into abler hands,—one more familiar with this duty, and more accustomed to making these addresses would, I am confident, have discharged it more interestingly to you, but to none, I assure you, would the occasion have afforded more sincere personal gratification than myself. It is a subject full of interest, and so agreeable that it cannot fail to warm the heart of every member of this Society.

I will not longer detain you, but will close my remarks with wishing that your future days may be your happiest, and that when the curtain falls upon your earthly career, and these halls, in which we have met so often and so pleasantly, know you no more, this tribute to your character may descend to your children as an evidence of a valuable and well spent life.

Captain COPELAND thanked the Society for their liberal present in a few appropriate remarks, and exhibited his account for all the time he had acted as Treasurer, which was very interesting to the members. The present was a large silver tankard and salver, with appropriate inscriptions.

The following are the addresses, and the letters above referred to from General WASHINGTON and Governor CLINTON:

ADDRESS TO GENERAL WASHINGTON.

To His Excellency George Washington, Esq., Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of America:

The humble Address of the Marine Society of the City of New-York, &c.:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

While we participate in the lively joy that appears dispersed through all ranks of people, we beg leave to approach your Excellency to offer you our congratulations upon your return to this City, and the happy termination of a war, in which you have sustained a most conspicuous and glorious part.

It were needless to recount, because the world already knows, the singular virtues you have displayed in every stage of a contest, which on the part of America was unparalleled for difficulties and dangers. Nor is it for us to expatiate on that disinterestedness and patriotism, that valor and perseverance, that coolness of action and wisdom in council, which have filled all Europe with your applauses, and so greatly contributed to fix the liberties of this country upon the broad and permanent basis of Independence—a subject so sacred and dignified, falls to the province of History, and happy will that historian be who shall succeed in a task which even the ablest might tremble to undertake.

But it is not for public virtues alone that your Excellency is distinguished; let the numerous officers and soldiers who have shared with you the perils of the field, and are now the companions of your glory, again declare, as they often have declared, how embarrassed they were to determine, whether most to admire or love you; for while, on the one hand, they were astonished at the military talents and virtues of their General, they were drawn to adore you by the irresistible attractions of such politeness and condescension, such humanity and sweetness of disposition, as were never, perhaps, before exhibited by any other commander.

Your Excellency is now returning from your labors, happily and gloriously accomplished, to the shade of private life. How glorious a situation! when you consider that the blessings and applauses of all good men and lovers of their country follow you: and that your services will be ever held in grateful remembrance, by the virtuous citizens of these States and their children's children after them.

Among those who are willing to pay their best tributes of regard to your Excellency, this Corporation would wish to appear—they have, therefore, unanimously elected you one of their members, hoping that this Institution, founded upon the most liberal and humane principles, aptly coinciding with your Excellency's benevolent disposition, will meet with your hearty approbation. By order of the Society,

A. GRIFFITHS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1783.

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S REPLY.

To the Marine Society of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I consider myself highly honored by the polite attention shown me in your address and the too partial manner in which you are pleased to express your sense of my public and private conduct; and at the same time I have the pleasure to assure the Society that I am extremely happy in becoming a member of their humane and excellent Institution.

To have conducted as a nation, with so much dignity and propriety, through the unparalleled difficulties and dangers of an arduous contest—to have accomplished our fondest wishes, and to have fixed the liberties of this country upon the broad and permanent basis of independence—will ever reflect the truest glory on the patriots of the present age, and afford the amplest field of description for the future historian.

It would be a mark of the greatest insensibility in me not to partake in the public joy, or not to derive an unusual degree of satisfaction from the approbation of good men and lovers of their country. Believe me, gentlemen, I shall return to private life impressed with the most pleasing sensations—a recollection of the happy scene to which I have lately been a witness, will attend me in my solitary walks, and cheer me in the shade of retirement.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1783.

ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR GEORGE CLINTON.

To his Excellency George Clinton, Esq., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of all the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of the State of New-York:

The humble address of the Marine Society of the City of New-York, &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: At a time when every heart attached to the liberties of this country expands with joy for the happy restoration of public tranquility, we should be wanting in duty not to take the earliest opportunity of congratulating your Excellency upon so desirable an event.

The Independence of America, so happily achieved by the wisdom and bravery of her virtuous sons, [illegible] in their exertions by a most [illegible] and generous ally, will ever be a theme we shall dwell on with pleasure; and in reviewing the variety of characters who have contributed their aid, both in council and in the field, to the salvation of their country, we should be really inexcusable were we not to remember, with the deepest affection and gratitude, the important part you have acted on the [illegible].

Impressed with the truest sense of your virtues and abilities, the citizens of this State have continued in your hands the reins of Government; and however arduous may be the duties of your office, we hope your labors will be [illegible] by this reflection, that with a free and [illegible] people it is a just and prevailing opinion that merit like yours only deserves exalted stations.

Much might be said in commendation of your Excellency which we are forced to omit, lest in the abundance of our applause you might mistake for adulation the genuine sentiments of our hearts; but you will permit us for once to declare, that those unacquainted with your Excellency may know, that you are not more distinguished amongst us for your [illegible] zeal and attachment to your country, than for a [illegible] benevolence which only knows to do all your other virtues.

To be "feet to the lame and eyes to the blind, and to make the widow's heart sing for joy," has long been your employment and delight. A disposition so happily moulded to promote some of the first objects of our Institution, could not but call our attention to your Excellency; an Institution which we flatter ourselves has long since met with your approbation, because founded on the principles of Benevolence and Public Utility.

This Corporation, from a most ardent desire to have the honor of your name on the rolls of the Society, and to exhibit this public testimony of their regard for your person, have unanimously voted you one of their members, and most humbly beg your acceptance of these, the certificate and copy of the charter, testimonials of their esteem, not doubting but under the influence of your Excellency's benign administration this Institution will derive new life and vigor, and become as extensively useful as the design of it is generous and laudable.

By order of the Society,

ANTHONY GRIFFITHS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1783.

GOVERNOR CLINTON'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN: I accept with pleasure the testimony given of your esteem in electing me to be a member of your Society; and, in the persuasion that it may be productive of essential benefits to this commercial State, I shall be happy to serve the true interests and pursue the just objects of so laudable an Institution.

I very cordially reciprocate, gentlemen, your congratulations on the reëstablishment of public tranquility. That this happy event has been so speedily accomplished must be attributed to the favoring hand of Heaven; it was the kindness of Providence smiling on a just cause which inspired such ardor into our troops, and prompted the aid of our illustrious ally.

The small part which I have acted in that great and glorious scene, is amply rewarded by a view of those blessings which are now placed within the reach of my fellow-citizens. The honor they have conferred in electing me to be their Chief Magistrate, and the confidence they have shown by continuing me in that office, call for more than gratitude. I shall endeavor to pay the debt by a vigorous execution of the laws, so as to preserve the peace, liberty and safety for which they have contended.

(Signed.) GEORGE CLINTON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1783.

The above are all true copies of the originals now in my possession. JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1859.

The following officers were elected for 1859:

President—CHARLES H. MARSHALL.
First Vice-President—J. M. Ferrier.
Second Vice-President—T. Dunham.
Treasurer—James Copeland.
Secretary—J. Tinkham.
Attorney and Counselor—Daniel Lord.
Standing Committee—Captains J. M. Ferrier, Nathaniel Briggs, Samuel Chandler, William Thomson, James Copeland, Thomas Dunham, A. W. Welden, E. E. Morgan, Asa H. Swift, A. C. Marshall, A. B. Clark, Joseph Tinkham.

The Society then adjourned, and the whole company sat down to an old-fashioned supper, provided for the occasion by the host of the United States Hotel.

Indian Depredations in Texas—Letter from an Army Officer.

The following copy of a letter to an army officer, gives some facts in regard to one of the recent outrages perpetrated by Indians against the overland California mail stations.

FORT CHADBOURNE, TEXAS, Sunday, Dec. 19, 1858.

SIR: About 10 o'clock Friday morning, 17th inst., sixteen Indians, all well mounted and armed, rushed between my station, at head of Concho, and the stock, which was being herded by two men, about 500 yards from the station, and stampeded 27 head of mules and horses. The herders fired at them several times, but without effect, and being on foot, they could not pursue them.

The men at the station also rushed out, but were never able to get near enough to fire with any effect. From the direction they took, nearly north, I think they must be from the Indian Reserve, and I will esteem it a favor if you will keep a look-out for them, and also ascertain whether any of the Reserve Indians are out on passes. They have stolen 84 head of mules and horses from me and my men in the last six weeks.

The City Inspector—Card from Mr. Morton.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Statements calculated to injure the undersigned having appeared in the public papers within the past few days, with reference to the City Inspectorship, I deem it but proper to contradict these misrepresentations by a denial of alleged bargainings, and to say that it has not been, nor is it at this time the desire of the undersigned to retain the position longer than to the time when a successor shall have been legally appointed and qualified to assume the duties of the office.

The undersigned has made no application for reappointment, and has not attempted to influence the selection, or the approval, or rejection of any person for the appointment, either by the Mayor or the Board of Aldermen, and when a successor shall have been appointed as above it will give the undersigned sincere pleasure to welcome his successor to the performance of the duties of the office.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. W. MORTON,
City Inspector.

[We see nothing in this note to disprove the rumor in question, or to relieve the majority of the Board of Aldermen from the suspicion of having agreed to reject any nomination that may be made of a person to fill Mr. MORTON's place. Mr. M. may or may not be a party to such a bargain; the leading actors in it, if it exists, are doubtless the contractors whose interests are to be protected by it. When we see whether the thing is *done* or not, we shall be better able to judge of the truth of the reports referred to.—ED. TIMES.]

Cancemi.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read, in your paper of to-day, an article designed as a reply to the "statement" which the counsel for CANCEMI proposed to read to the Court before sentence was pronounced upon him, a portion of which was published a few days ago in your valuable journal. I thought, at first, of writing an answer to the communication, showing that the statutes and cases referred to had no connection whatever with the points raised in the "statement," and were just as applicable to any other case as to the case of CANCEMI. The author states, in alluding to the pleas in bar which the Court refused to entertain, that "if they had been received and referred to the General Term, and an issue of fact upon them had been formed, to be sent down to the next Circuit for trial, and the prisoner had been defeated upon them, according to the well-settled rule of practice, judgment final would have been pronounced against him without a trial upon the merits!" By this I perceive that the article was not written by a lawyer, and I must decline any legal controversy with a layman.

JOHN W. ASHMEAD.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 10.

[MR. ASHMEAD is entitled, of course, to act upon his own judgment, but upon the matter of fact involved he is entirely mistaken. The article in question was written by a lawyer who holds a very high—not to say the highest—rank in his profession in this State.—ED. TIMES.]

The Loss of the Vanderbilt.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Monday, Jan. 10, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article published in your journal of the date of Friday last, referring to the loss of the Sound steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, contains an allusion to the officers of the United States cutter *Campbell*, which, although doubtless unintentional on the part of your reporter, seems to convey reproach and censure upon the officer who came on shore to us. I beg to correct, at this very first opportunity, any impressions that may have been caused by that article, of either careless or inconsiderate conduct on the part of any one. The facts are these:

The *Campbell* came off to us on Wednesday, as soon as the storm had abated sufficiently to discover our situation to those on the main land. The Lieutenant came to me with great kindness and courtesy, offering us any assistance in his power—to stay by us, to return to us again, or in any way to serve us. He was informed that arrangements were already made for conveying our passengers to Stonington, and that he could not assist us. Subsequently, however, the United States mails were sent with the cutter to New-London, and thence to their destination.

I have felt too grateful to the officers of the *Campbell*, as well as to many others who, in the past incident to the *Vanderbilt's* condition, kindly ministered to our wants, to allow a statement, the purport of which might not have struck the writer at all, to go uncorrected. Very respectfully,

WM. H. FRAZEE,
Captain steamer *C. Vanderbilt*.

VERY FRESH NEWS.—The *Evening Post* of yesterday republishes from the London *Herald* the letters, circulars, &c., concerning the financial operations of Mr. S. HALLETT in Paris and London, together with statements of the manner in which our Ministers in those two cities have become involved in his schemes. These disclosures would doubtless be more edifying but for the fact that they were published in the TIMES more than six weeks since:—we gave about ten days ago, also, explanatory statements from some of the parties who saw the circulars in our columns. Our neighbors will find it decidedly serviceable to post themselves as to the news before attempting to inform the public at large.

NEW PAPERS.—The *National Democrat* is a new Douglas Daily, started at Cleveland by C. B. FLOOD. It looks well. The *Commercial Bulletin* is a new weekly, neutral in politics, started in Boston by CURTIS GUILD. It is well edited, and gives particular attention to commercial affairs.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A FEMALE FIGHT IN A GERMAN DANCE-HOUSE—ONE WOMAN STABBED.—At an early hour last evening, a quarrel ensued between JOHANNA VENT and CATHARINE RIEDLE, inmates of the German dance-house No. 360 Washington-street, during which Miss RIEDLE was stabbed and seriously injured by Miss VENT. The story, as told by the other inmates, is that a number of the girls were washing, Miss VENT and Miss RIEDLE being of the number; and that Miss RIEDLE used an indigo-bag which did not belong to her. Her making so free with the indigo-bag gave offence to Miss VENT, who is employed as a dancer, while Miss RIEDLE only occupied the place of a servant. Miss VENT, being in anger, seized a pot of coffee and threw it in Miss RIEDLE's face. Miss RIEDLE replied by hurling a smoothing iron at the head of Miss VENT. Miss VENT then seized a knife, such as is commonly used by butchers in killing, but which was there used in carving, and stabbed Miss RIEDLE in the left breast, making a wound about one inch deep and one inch wide. Officer [illegible], of the First Precinct was then called in, when he arrested Miss VENT, and took her to the Station-house. He then returned to the house, and by direction of Dr. VAN LEER, took the wounded girl to the City Hospital, where the wound was thought to be serious, as it was feared the lungs had been touched. Miss VENT, who committed the deed, is about 25 years of age. Miss RIEDLE is about 21. Both had been in the house about a year.

MORE COUNTERFEITS.—New counterfeit $20 have appeared on the Cobosseecontic Bank, Maryland, and on the Bank of North America of this City. The vignette of those on the Cobosseecontic Bank, is an Indian seated on the ground, with a deer behind him. A portrait of WASHINGTON in the right lower corner. On the left end is a female figure. The bills are not like the genuine. The vignette of those on the Bank of North America, is an Indian girl seated and looking at a city in the distance. There is a steamboat and railroad cars; and an oval picture of locomotive on the right end. They are unlike the genuine.

THE CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE—TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.—A communication, of which the following is a copy, was received by Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER last night:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, Jan. 10, 1859.
Daniel Carpenter, Esq., Deputy Superintendent:

DEAR SIR: Having been informed that certain persons contemplate an illegal entry into the public offices of this Department, to-morrow (Tuesday) morning,—said offices being located at No. 1 Centre-street, and at Essex Market, corner of Grand and Essex streets,—I deem it my duty to make application to you to request that such Police force may be detailed at the offices mentioned as shall be requisite to afford protection against such illegal entry, and to preserve the public peace. Very respectfully yours,
GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police says he will not interfere, except to preserve the public peace, should the services of a Police force be deemed necessary. Mr. MORTON anticipates trouble from the fact that Mayor TIEMANN has nominated his successor.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—That part of the City lying along South-street, between Maiden-lane and Coenties-slip, is very poorly protected, and affords an inviting field of operations for night burglars. The store of Messrs. TELLER, WEST & Co., at No. 67 South-street, has been three times visited by burglars within the year, the attack in every case being directed against a large rear window, which opens into a small yard adjoining Pine-street. On Saturday or Sunday night, two large panes of glass were broken out, and the inside shutters were considerably damaged by the burglars' implements, in their efforts to pry it open. They failed in the attempt, however, and after setting the oil running from some casks in the yard, they left the premises. The deserted condition of this part of the City during the night, and the little force set to watch it, make it comparatively easy for these operations to be carried on unobserved. There is only one patrolman for the whole district from Pine-street to Coenties-slip. To make up for this deficiency, a private night watchman is employed by the merchants to watch their stores.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—The body of an unknown young woman was found yesterday, in the East River, near the foot of Fiftieth-street. Her dress indicated that she had been an inmate of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. She escaped in some way from the prison, and it is supposed threw herself into the river for the purpose of ending a miserable existence.

FIRE IN A BILLIARD SALOON.—A slight fire occurred at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in the billiard saloon attached to the Waverly Restaurant, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street. It was extinguished before much damage had been done.

THE LATE BURGLARY IN FULTON-STREET.—The value of the sewing silks stolen from E. H. ARNOLDS, No. 190 Fulton-street, Friday night, was $3,000. Mr. A. offers $250 reward for the recovery of the goods.

Police Reports.

TWO FEMALE SPIRITUAL MEDIUMS ARRESTED.—Mrs. Harriet Seymour and Mrs. Caroline Hartwell are spiritual mediums, of somewhat extensive Metropolitan reputation. Mrs. Sarah G. Halleck keeps a boarding-house at No. 2 West Twenty-fifth-street and Mrs. Hartwell was one of her boarders. Mrs. Seymour, for some time past, has been in the habit of visiting Mrs. Hartwell daily. The boarding-house keeper missed some of her napkins. Satisfied that the abrupt departure of the table accompaniments named was owing to physical and not to spiritual agency, she determined to discover, if possible, who were the guilty purloiners. She called in the aid of Officer McDougal, a "shadow," attached to the Detective Police, who at once fastened his optics upon the spiritual medium, and visitor, Mrs. S. Sure enough, Mrs. S. was seen to stealthily grasp with her physical hands the linen napkins of Mrs. Halleck, and stealthily stow them in her pockets. It was plainly a physical manifestation—so the officer alleges—and the "shadow" at once arrested the lady. He also arrested Mrs. Hartwell as an accomplice, and both prisoners were yesterday taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH. The ladies at first affected to treat the matter as a very immaterial affair, but shortly became convinced that it partook of decidedly a material nature, and was "of the earth, earthy." Impressed with the latter conviction, they sent for ex-Judge Edmonds to assist in getting them out of their difficulty. When the Court closed the ex-Judge had failed to appear, however, and the magistrate accordingly required them to give bail in $500 each to answer for the alleged napkin larceny.

UNTRUSTY PILOTS.—Frank Webster resides in Nineteenth-street, near the North River. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning he was strolling through Worth-street. The bitter cold and the late hour determined him to "turn in" at the most convenient lodging-house. He asked two men to direct him to a nocturnal resting-place, and they did so. They conducted him to "Cow Bay," near the Five Points, when one of them made a sudden movement with his fist, causing him involuntarily to stretch his length upon the pavement. Having laid him out, they commenced stripping him. They had nearly completed the denuding process, when some Sixth Ward Policemen, attracted by the cries of Webster, hurried to the place, and arrested the untrusty pilots. The prisoners, who gave their names as Edward West and Wm. Miller, were committed to the Tombs.

Coroner's Inquests.

A DRUNKEN FATHER BEATING HIS BOY TO DEATH.—JOHN BAMMAN, an Irish laborer, residing at No. 526 Second-avenue, came home intoxicated a few evenings since, snatched his little boy, six years of age, from the bed where he was sleeping beside his mother, and commenced beating him in a most inhuman manner, without the slightest provocation. The child died on Saturday. Yesterday Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body. The testimony of the mother was taken showing the beating of the child by the father. She says he knocked the boy down, battered his head against the floor and cuffed and kicked him unmercifully. Drs. O. HANLON and FINCH made a *post-mortem* examination of the body and gave it as their opinion that death was caused from injuries received at the hands of the father. The Jury rendered a verdict of "death from inflammation of the liver and pleurisy, aggravated by violence at the hands of JOHN BAMMAN." After the inquest the accused was committed to prison in default of $2,000 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MURDERED HER INFANT.—MARIA KENNEDY, who has been employed as nurse for some time past at No. 300 Bowery, gave birth to an infant on Saturday. She managed to keep the fact of her pregnancy concealed until after the birth of her child. Shortly after parturition the child was discovered to be dead, and suspicion was at once excited. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest. Coroner SCHIRMER, yesterday, held the inquest. A *post-mortem* examination showed that death was produced by strangulation. The mother was committed to prison to answer a charge of infanticide.

Board of Aldermen.

The Mayor sent three vetoes to the Board last evening. The first opposed a resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for $1,164 54 in favor of Messrs. GREEN & HAMMOND, assignees of JAMES REED, for a claim which originated during the time of the difficulties in the Street Department. The two others referred to resolutions with regard to flagging sidewalks in Prince-street. A communication was received from the Mayor nominating Mr. S. C. FOSTER for City Inspector.

Alderman BOOLE moved that the Mayor's nomination be referred to a committee of five.

Alderman ADAMS thought it would be better to refer it to a committee of three. Alderman STEPHENS was in favor of referring the nomination. This was an important subject. He had heard—with all due respect he said it—that the Mayor had made this nomination without consulting a fraction of the members of the Board. He thought the Mayor should have consulted the members of the Board.

Alderman ADAMS did not consider the office of City Inspector such a very important one. He knew nothing, indeed, of the antecedents of the nominee, but they all knew the antecedents of the present incumbent of the office. He thought a committee of three should be appointed. He believed that if a medical man was City Inspector, the health of the City would compare favorably with that of any city.

The Board refused to appoint a Committee of three, (Ayes 10, Nays 6) and agreed that a Committee of five should be appointed. Aldermen Boole, Adams, Genet, Starr and Brady constitute the Committee.

Alderman ADAMS moved that the Committee be instructed to report next Thursday.

Alderman SEAGRIST opposed this. He was generally in favor of instructing Committees to report at their earliest convenience. He thought the present City Inspector was considered one of the most energetic that had ever held the office.

Alderman ADAMS thought it would be better that some one else should be appointed in his stead. The motion was lost.

A petition from the American Institute asking a lease of Reservoir square for the purpose of erecting a commodious building there for the offices and annual Fairs of the Institute, was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Alderman BRADY offered a resolution in favor of passing an ordinance prohibiting the sprinkling of salt or any other substance in any street of the City for the purpose of melting snow. It was laid on the table.

The Annual Report of the Public Administrator was presented, and it was ordered that it be printed.

A resolution in favor of fitting up the office of the Comptroller, at an expense of not more than $5,000, was referred.

The Comptroller's monthly statement of expenditures (for December) was presented, and entered on the minutes.

The President announced the following Standing Committees:

Almshouse Department—Seagrist, Bradley, Darragh.
Arts and Sciences—Stephens, Henry, Starr.
Assessments—Stephens, Genet, Starr.
Cleaning Streets—Tuomey, Seagrist, Brady.
Ferries—Henry, Tuomey, Lynes.
Finance—Bradley, Adams, Owens.
Fire Department—Adams, Seagrist, Lynes.
Joint Committee on Accounts—Stephens, Genet, Smith.
Croton Aqueduct—Peck, Stephens, Smith.
Lamps and Gas—Seagrist, Peck, Darragh.
Lands and Places—Boole, Tuomey, Owens.
Law Department—Genet, Henry, Darragh.
Markets—Genet, Tuomey, Starr.
Ordinances—Adams, Peck, Owens.
Police—Henry, Seagrist, Owens.
Public Health—Seagrist, Henry, Brady.
Public Buildings, &c.—Bradley, Peck and Lynes.
Department of Supplies—Tuomey, Adams, Brady.
Roads—Genet, Seagrist, Brady.
Salaries and Offices—Adams, Henry, Lynes.
Sewers—Peck, Bradley, Starr.
Streets—Boole, Stephens, Lynes.
Taxes—Peck, Seagrist, Darragh.
Wharves, Piers, &c.—Adams, Boole, Smith.
Railroads—Boole, Adams, Genet, Smith, Starr.

The Board adjourned to Thursday.

Loss of the Ship Margaret Tyson.

The following is a list of the officers and crew of the ship *Margaret Tyson*, which sailed for San Francisco in August last, and has been reported lost, no date, by one of the crew named WILLIAM KENNEDY, who was picked up by the whaling schooner *Oread* and carried to Fayal.

THOMAS M. MORRISON, Captain, of New-York; S. P. Sturgeon, first officer; Charles Sandford, second officer; James Bruce, carpenter, No. 41 West-street; Lewis Ross, steward, No. 62 Thirteenth-street; Francis Marshall, cook, No. 62 Roosevelt-street; John Grieve, seaman, No. 43 Cherry-street; Henry Gallis, seaman, No. 41 West-street; Edward Hawthorn, seaman, No. 43 Cherry-street; William Milson, seaman, No. 43 Cherry-street; Michael Bean, seaman, No. 105 Cherry-street; William Brown, seaman, No. 43 Cherry-street; Edward Davis, seaman, No. 480 Third-avenue—leaves a family; Robert Linneford, seaman, Water-street; John McLaughlin, seaman, Brooklyn; Michael Kingsley, seaman, No. 105 Cherry-street, recently married; Charles Huburt, seaman, No. 44 Oak street; Henry Platt, seaman, No. 44 Oak-street; F. Priter, seaman, No. 44 Oak-street; Henry D. Redmond, seaman, Oliver-street; Henry Morse, seaman, Monroe-street; John Brown, seaman, Water-street; Harvey Williams, ordinary seaman, No. 41½ Thomas-street; William Kiler, ordinary seaman, No. 41 West-street; Patrick Kennedy, a boy, shipped for $6 per month. Total; officers and seamen, 25.

The only "KENNEDY" in the above list, it will be noticed, is a boy named PATRICK KENNEDY, whereas the person saved is reported to be a seaman named WILLIAM KENNEDY; and by a strange oversight, the second account mentions no date on which he was picked up, and gives only the longitude of the place—40° S. Until this mysterious personage, with his extraordinary narrative, shall have been brought to New-York, and a full account obtained, there must continue to exist a great amount of uncertainty as to the time when, the place where, and the manner of the loss of this ship.

KANSAS AFFAIRS—DISPATCHES FROM GOV. MEDARY.—The St. Louis *Republican*, 6th, has the following:

"Lieut. J. P. JONES, Second Regiment United States Artillery, arrived in this city on the evening of the 1st, from Kansas, with dispatches from Gov. MEDARY to the President. These, it is supposed, have reference to the very serious disturbances which have recommenced in the southern part of Kansas Territory. The notorious MONTGOMERY, with his band, is represented as murdering, robbing and driving off peaceable citizens belonging even to the Free-State Party, having some time since expelled Pro-Slavery settlers in that section. A party under JOHN BROWN invaded Missouri and committed a murder and several robberies. Gov. MEDARY has sent dispatches to Gov. STEWART on the subject, and will take prompt and decisive measures to stop any further disturbance and to punish the offenders."

The London *Star* gives a report to the effect that Tantia Topee, who is dodging the British troops in India, is in reality no other person than Nena Sahib.

The Sunday School Times,
NUMBER TWO, JUST OUT.
CONTENTS:
Letter from New-York—Sunday Schools and Christmas—Preaching at Purdy's Theatre—Sunday School Conventions in New-York and New-Jersey—A Cast-Away—Another Article from Dr. Crane—Popular Education—Public Schools in the City of New-York—Havelock and his son—Sunday School Missionary Anniversary—Christmas Incident—British India—Behavior of Sunday School Children at Church—Personal Effort in Sustaining Sunday Schools—Working Christians—Talks of a Sunday School Teacher to his Class (by Dr. Newton)—Announcement of a National Sunday School Convention—Advertisements of New Books Useful to Sunday School Teachers and Working Christians—Latest Religious Intelligence.
The SUNDAY SCHOOL TIMES is published weekly, by the American Sunday School Union. Price $1 per annum. Price to Clubs 83 cents, 80 cents, 75 cents, or 70 cents, according to the size of the Club.
Subscriptions received at No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, No. 375 Broadway, New-York, or at any of the Depositories of the Society's publications.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty, durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th st.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. No. 30 North Main-st., St. Louis.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Barbour's Linen Thread, the Strongest and most uniform, specially adapted for clothiers and tailors' use. For sale by the principal jobbers in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia. Sole agents,
BARBOUR BROTHERS, No. 9 Barclay-st.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING-MACHINE.
IT MAKES A RELIABLE STITCH.
LADIES' COMPANION OFFICE, NO. 489 BROADWAY.
Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2,841 Post-Office.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR,
Under Times Counting Room,
No. 43 Park-row.

Barbour's Irish Flax Thread for Sewing Machines, smooth as silk, double as strong, not one-third of the price. BARBOUR BROTHERS, No. 9 Barclay-st.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Hungarian Wines.
The subscribers call the attention of consumers and the trade to their delicious Wines, unequaled for purity and flavor, from $6 per dozen upwards.
The celebrated Muscatel, at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood, from $1 per gallon and upwards for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne, (preferred to the French,) $12. Following the request of a great number of our friends, we continue, for a limited period, to sell the much-sought-for sample boxes, at $5, containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.
FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 170 Water-st.

Jules Hauel's Eau Athenienne Hair Restorer is perfectly harmless; is a preventive to the decay of the hair and its falling off; causes a new growth when baldness exists; renders it soft, glossy and of the original color when it has become gray; in fact, is a never-failing preserver, restorer and beautifier of the hair. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Extra-Heavy All-Wool Under-Garments, all sizes; also, Warm Lamb-lined Gloves and Gauntlets, selling off cheap, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Murray and Greenwich sts.

Myla Seaman's Statement.
SWORN TESTIMONY.
SCROON LAKE, Essex County, N. Y. Feb. 6, 1858.
WM. E. HAGAN, TROY, N. Y.—*Dear Sir:* Having used your Hair Coloring or Restorative, and having been much pleased with it, I take pleasure in making the following statement: From the effects of a severe fit of sickness, when about eighteen years of age, my hair commenced turning gray, and so continued to grow until it became *perfectly white*, being very harsh and coarse. Last Summer I reached my fifty-third year, when I was induced by a friend to purchase two bottles of Helmstreet's Hair Restorative, prepared by you. I commenced using it according to directions, and in a few days was surprised to find that my hair, from the roots outward, was turning back to its original color. It so continued to grow until it was as truly brown and glossy as it was before, in my youthful days, and is now *fully restored* to its original color. MYLA SEAMAN.
Essex County, ss.—Myla Seaman came before me and was duly sworn, and says that *the above statement is* true, this 9th day of February, 1858.
JOEL F. POTTER, Justice of the Peace.
Remember that this result was produced by HELMSTREET'S *Inimitable*, the original and only reliable Hair Restorative.
Price, 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

MARRIED.

YOUNG—BUNCE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Jan. 10, at St Mark's Church, by the Rev. Alfred H. Partridge, WILLIAM B. YOUNG to MARTHA LOUISE, daughter of George H. Bunce, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

OTIS—LEE.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Monday, Jan. 3, by the Rev. Mr. Eustis, Mr. HOBART F. OTIS to Miss CAROLINE LEE, both of Williamsburg, L. I.

DIED.

KELLY.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 9, KATIE MAN[illegible], daughter of Hugh and Virginia [illegible] Kelly, aged [illegible] years and 6 months.
The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] av.

VOORHEES.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 10, PETER VOORHEES, aged 67 years, 2 months and 18 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 33 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

CONGDON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 9, Mrs. CHARLOTTE E. CONGDON, wife of Charles T. Congdon, and daughter of the Hon. John Baylies, of New-Bedford, Mass., aged 38 years.
Boston and New-Bedford papers please copy.

LISPINARD, CHARLES, will be buried, from his late residence, corner of South 10th and 1st sts., Williamsburg, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

SHIERS.—In Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 8, THOMAS SHIERS, in the 38th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father, Nicholas Shiers, Esq., are invited to attend the funeral service, at Grace Church, Orange, this (Tuesday) morning, Jan. 11, at 9¼ o'clock. A train by the Morris and Essex Railroad leaves the Jersey City Ferry at 8¼ A. M., returning from Orange at 10½ o'clock.

STEENE.—At New-London, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 2, suddenly, Dr. WILLIAM STEENE, aged 75 years. Dr. STEENE was formerly a surgeon in the United States Army, and has for many years resided in New-London.

GRAY.—At Cambridge, Mass., on Sunday, Jan. 9, suddenly, of scarlet fever, EDWARD H., son of John F. Gray, M. D., of this City, in the 17th year of his age.

HUNTER.—At Dutch Kills, Newtown, L. I., on Saturday evening, Jan. 8, RICHARD HUNTER, in the 55th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, *this day*, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Dutch Kills, Newtown.

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A brilliant Romance, published THIS MORNING in the great new Story Paper, THE STARS AND STRIPES. Price, Four Cents. At all Dépôts.

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A brilliant Romance, published THIS MORNING in the great new Story Paper, THE STARS AND STRIPES. Price, Four Cents. At all Dépôts.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS For the destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bedbugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats and Mice, &c.
What greater trouble, in an hour of ease,
Than gnawing rats bed-bugs and fleas.
Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests. It was discovered by Mr. E. LYON, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronized by all Eastern Governments and Colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article has been tried. It is free from poison, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. LYON. Remember
The Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
While Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK, General Druggists,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

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READ MYLA SEAMANS' STATEMENT.

CRANBERRY CULTURE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has issued a circular on the cranberry and its culture, and will forward them to all that send a post-stamp to prepay postage. Also, has the plants for sale, and will send them in a fresh state, by express, to all parts of the United States. Address SULLIVAN BATES, Bellingham, Norfolk County, Mass.

VOCAL MUSIC.—MME. SAUVAGEOT WILL DEliver a discourse on Vocal Music, with reference to the new French method of Instruction, at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, at 7½ P. M. Admission free. See advertisement under Instruction.

READ MYLA SEAMANS' STATEMENT.

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THE MORNING LIFE,
A brilliant Romance, published THIS MORNING in the great new Story Paper, THE STARS AND STRIPES. Price, Four Cents. At all Dépôts.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
GRAND FESTIVAL TUESDAY MORNING and EVENING.
A GRAND FESTIVAL
will be given at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, in aid of the funds of
THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY,
when the following rare combination of great artists will appear:
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
who on this occasion will make her first and only appearance in New-York at a Concert and Oratorio.
Mme. LABORDE, Mlle. POINSOT,
Signor BRIGNOLI, CARL FORMES,
FLORENZA, GRIONI, TAMARO, LORINI, PERRING,
Miss BRAINERD, Miss HEYWOOD,
Mme. CARADORI,
Mme. GRAEVER JOHNSON,
together with the full Chorus and Orchestra of the Academy of Music, as well as several of the most prominent Musical Societies of the City.
The Festival will comprise two performances. At 1 P. M. a
GRAND OPERA MATINEE.
[illegible]
By PICCOLOMINI and [illegible]
and the entire opera of
[illegible]
By LABORDE and BRIGNOLI.
And in the evening at 8,
A GRAND CONCERT,
in which the principal artists of the Academy, with other prominent talent, will appear, and the greater part of Haydn's oratorio of
THE CREATION,
in which will take part the
THREE GREAT PRIME DONNE,
PICCOLOMINI, LABORDE, POINSOT,
CARL FORMES and PERRING.
The choruses will be sung by
THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY,
who have in the handsomest manner volunteered their valuable services.
Madame Laborde will sing "With Verdure Clad."
Mlle. Poinsot will sing "On Mighty Pens."
Mlle. Piccolomini will sing the entire part of Eve.
During the evening, will be sung
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN,
by Piccolomini and Formes.
Admission to both performances $1 50
Admission to Matinee 1 00
Admission in the evening 1 00
Sale of tickets commences this morning, at the usual ticket-offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
The public are respectfully informed that the
TWO LAST NIGHTS OF THE SEASON
will take place TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) and day after to-morrow, Thursday.
On WEDNESDAY will be given the only performance of
THE HUGUENOTS,
when Laborde, Formes and Poinsot will make their last appearance. On Thursday
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI
will make her last appearance in New-York, Mr. Ullman not having been able to obtain an extension of her contract, her services being imperatively required by Mr. Lumley early in April at her Majesty's Theatre.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
last night but one of the season, and only performance of
THE HUGUENOTS.
CARL FORMES in the celebrated character of Marcel.
[illegible], FLORENZA, TAMARO, COLETTI, WEINLICH, POINSOT, LABORDE, SOTO and DANSTAEDT.
The orchestra, including that of the stage, comprises seventy performers, under the direction of CARL ANSCHUTZ.
THREE HUNDRED COSTLY DRESSES,
part of which have been made in Paris by the costumer of the Grand Opera, and the rest have been manufactured here from original drawings; they will exactly correspond to the epoch in which the action takes place—1572.
A MISE EN SCENE,
fully equaling that of the most celebrated European Opera Houses, supported by two hundred persons, representing an extraordinary variety of characters, corps de ballet, cavalcades and illuminations.
Entirely new properties and appointments, expressly got up for this remarkable work.
The sale of seats for "The Huguenots" commences this morning.
On THURSDAY, Jan. 13, at 8 o'clock,
FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
Prior to her departure for London.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.—The Committee of Arrangements have great pleasure in announcing that Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, of the Cincinnati Observatory, the distinguished Astronomer and Lecturer, has consented to give a course of
FIVE LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY,
At the Academy of Music,
Commencing FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.
To be followed on Wednesday evening, 19th; Friday, 21st; Tuesday, 25th; and Thursday, 27th.
PROGRAMME.
First—Transition from Ancient to Modern Astronomy; Discovery of the laws of Motion and Gravitation.
Second—The Laws, Structure and Stability of the Planetary System.
Third—The Motions, Orbits and Physical Characteristics of Comets.
Fourth—The Telescope; Depth of its Penetrating Power; its capacity to Define; its uses in Observation.
Fifth—The Stellar Universe, and the great problems which remain to be solved.
It is believed that Prof. Mitchell is the most lucid and eloquent living lecturer on Astronomy, and the Committee have no hesitancy in promising a high intellectual entertainment to all who attend.
As the Academy of Music will seat four thousand people, it has been decided to charge but One Dollar for the entire course.
Tickets for the Course, $1; single tickets, 50 cents.
For sale at the principal bookstores and at the Box Office.
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½ o'clock.
It is expected that all will be seated before the Lecture commences.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11,
The entertainment will commence with the
WILD RIDER OF THE SANTEE.
To be followed by
HOW TO GET A WIFE.
To conclude with the three act drama of
THE MINUTE GUN AT SEA.
Doors open at 6. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees .... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Jan. 11, 1859,
The performance will commence with the drama of
MOLL PITCHER, OR THE FORTUNE TELLER OF LYNN.
To be succeeded by THE GOLDEN AXE.
Concluding with THE TERROR OF WALLACHIA.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
TUESDAY, JAN. 11,
The Grand National Drama of
PUTNAM.
Putnam .... Mr. Closkey
Violetta .... Mme. Ponisi
To conclude with the Comedy entitled a
HUSBAND AT SIGHT.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
GLORIOUS REVIVAL—CROWDED HOUSES.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By Messrs. G. H. FOX, COOL WHITE, FRANK BROWER, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. BLEEKER'S celebrated and original piece, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS.
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

SACRED AND CLASSICAL CONCERT,
At the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1859, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Conducted by Professor WILLIAM BERGE, assisted by the following artists: Misses HADLEY and DEMAREST; Messrs. HUBNER, C. J. A. WEHRKE, C. BERGE and Dr. GUILMETTE, and others from the Mendelssohn Union. Tickets to be procured from R. E. PETERSON, No. 144 Bowery; G. SIBELL, No. 20 Wall-st., and at the door on the evening.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES.
The CHECINI TROUPE of talented artists will commence a series of elegant and novel entertainments at the Palace Garden Pavilion on MONDAY EVENING next, 17th inst.
After which, performances every evening and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Afternoons.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Under the direction of MONS. CHECINI.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

MRS. FRANCES A. KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE AT DODWORTH'S SALOON, NO. 806 BROADWAY.—Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:
Monday Morning, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock, Henry VIIIth.
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock, Othello.
Thursday Evening, Jan. 13, at 8 o'clock, A Midsummer Night's Dream.
Friday Evening, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, The Tempest.
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
No tickets will be sold after the reading has commenced. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—GRAND PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATION of the much-talked-about and so profoundly interesting SECOND GRINNELL EXPEDITION in search of the remains of Sir John Franklin and his companions, in 1853, otherwise called THE ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS OF Dr. KANE, accompanied by an Oral Explanation and Description. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; and also THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Largest Woman Alive, Mrs. SHERWOOD, is still at the Museum. The only AQUARIA in America worth a visit. Also, the HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, and all the other curiosities. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

THE ORATORIAN.—PROFESSORS BRONSON, COLBURN, NASH and CURTIS will give Concerts of Oratory and Music EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING at the Cooper Institute, commencing Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock; and in the Athenaeum, Brooklyn, EVERY FRIDAY EVENING, commencing Jan. 14, at 7½ o'clock. [illegible] recitations each evening, besides [illegible] Arts and Sciences; a series of intellectual entertainments descriptive, sentimental, patriotic, tragical and [illegible]. Single admission 25 cents; two ladies and a gentleman 50 cents, or 75 cents for a family of six; or [illegible] schools, or six of their teachers. [illegible]

PROFESSOR BARTOLETTI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.—Now on exhibition at No. 599 Broadway, first floor, room No. 2. These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Open from 1 o'clock P. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.—Under the management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE. TO-NIGHT, Mr. J. PROCTOR, as Damon in DAMON AND PYTHIAS. To conclude with the ROUX-[illegible] TROUPE, in a Grand Divertissement.

AMUSEMENTS.

HUBARD'S
BRONZE COPY LIFE SIZE OF HOUDON'S
STATUE OF WASHINGTON,
On exhibition
AT THE ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,
No. 322 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Tickets of admission 25 cents.

THE FINE ARTS.
OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.,
FERDINAND RICHARDT'S EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN SCENERY.
Comprising one hundred Oil Paintings, representing a number of the finest views on this Continent—such as the Falls of Niagara, Trenton, St. Anthony, Minnehaha, Chaudiere and Montmorence, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, Lake George, Hudson and Mississippi Rivers, Catskill and White Mountains, the Natural Bridge in Virginia, Grace Church in the City of New-York, &c.; also,
A COLLECTION OF DANISH PAINTINGS.
Open from 9 to 4, and 6 to 10 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 629 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL WORK OF ART.—An extensive Panorama of Travels in the Rocky Mountains, Utah, California, Mexico and Central America, over the principal route now contemplated for the great Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, Exhibiting at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, every EVENING at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children half-price.

CALEDONIAN CLUB BALL.—THE SECOND annual ball of the New-York Caledonian Club will take place at Niblo's Garden on SATURDAY EVENING, the 15th inst. Robertson's celebrated band is engaged, Professor Macpherson floor director. The Committee guarantee that this will be the best ball of the season.
Tickets $3 each, to be had at the door on the evening of the ball.

MLLE. SAUVAGEOT WILL DELIVER A discourse on vocal music, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, at Room No. 21 Cooper Institute, at 7½ P. M. Admission free. See advertisement under "Instruction."

LECTURES.

A NEW LECTURE BY THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER—written expressly for this occasion—on the *Burdens of Society*, will be delivered before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock, at the Cooper Institute.
Admission 25 cents.
Tickets may be obtained of
Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway.
Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway.
Mr. T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.
Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.
Also at the door. MARK HOYT,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D., will deliver the first lecture of the series in the Hall of the Society, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Lectures and Lecturers*.
Tickets, 50 cents; may be obtained of E. J. Brown & Co., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Hegeman's drug store, Everett House; and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.
EDWIN J. BROWN, Ch'n. of Lec. Com.

DR. ROBINSON RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES that by general request he will deliver his course of seven lectures on *Geology*, at the Odeon, 5th-st., near South 5th, Brooklyn, E. D., commencing on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1859. For particulars, see Brooklyn *Daily Times*. Tickets for the course, $1; lady and gentleman, $1 50; students and teachers, 50 cents; single tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the Odeon, and Foster's music store, No. 93 South 7th-st.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY—Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts. The ninth lecture in the annual course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock, by RALPH WALDO EMERSON. Subject—*Country Life*. Tickets, 25 cents each, will be sold at the door. CHAS. S. FARLEY,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

A LECTURE ON TRUTH WILL BE DELIVERED by the Rev. J. C. K. MILLIGAN, before the Hudson Literary Union, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Waverley-place, near Grove-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, 11th inst. Tickets 10 cents, to be had at the door. J. MULHOLLAND, Ch'n Lecture Com.

SIGNORA JESSIE WHITE MARIO WILL lecture on *Illustrious Italian Women*, on SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 15, at 1 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Admission 50 cents.

THE REV. T. L. HARRIS WILL LECTURE at the New-York University, Washington-square, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Man unfallen, fallen and redeemed*. Seats free.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL CONTINUE her course of Lectures in Clinton Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Subject may be selected by the audience. Admittance 15 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WAKEFIELD.—THE MEMBERS OF THE Industrial Home Association No. 3, are hereby notified that a meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 163 Bowery. It is expected that all the members will attend, as business of the greatest importance will come before them. Those desirous of obtaining information in relation to their taxes can do so then. JOHN COMMERFORD, President.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Corner of Court and Joralemon sts. Monthly meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st. An essay will be read by A. WOODRUFF, Esq. Subject—*The Relation between Morals and the Material Prosperity of a Nation*. The public are invited to attend. GEO. R. NOYES,
Chairman of Committee on Lectures and Meetings.

NOTICE.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Union will hold their semi-monthly meeting on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING in their room, Clinton Hall, at 7½ o'clock. Mr. J. S. BEEBON will read an essay—subject, *The American Indian*; and on WEDNESDAY EVENING a meeting will be held for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Members are requested to attend.
RICHARD WARREN, President.
F. BURDEAU, Jr., Rec. Secretary.

VOICES FROM THE WEST.—THOSE FAITHful Sunday School Missionaries of the West, the Rev. R. W. CRIDLAW, of Ohio, and Mr. STEPHEN PAXSON, of Illinois, will address a Union Mass Meeting of the friends of the cause, at the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, corner of Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 7 o'clock. The Rev. R. B. WESTBROOK, of Philadelphia, and R. G. PARDEE, Esq., of New-York, will participate in the exercises.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, this TUESDAY, Jan. 11, at noon. Subjects—*Root Feeding* and *Spring Management of Fruit Trees*. Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

THE HOOSIER PREACHER.—THE ELOquent Dr. JACKSON, of Indiana, will preach EVERY EVENING this week, (except Saturday,) at 7½ o'clock, in the Greene-st. M. E. Church. Come hear him preach the Word of Truth.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATHEW CARABY.
A NARRATIVE OF HIS ADVENTURES AMONG FRIENDS AND STRANGERS IN COUNTRY AND IN TOWN. By BENAULY.
From a multitude of favorable notices, by the Press, of this entertaining volume, we select the following:
From the New-York Ladies' Visitor.
A capital story. Old stagers as we are in novel-reading, we confess we did not see through the plot till the author chose to unravel it. The characters are natural and well sustained, and there is a vein of quiet humor running through the book which is very refreshing.
From the New-York Express.
Graphically told and deeply interesting; the more so, as there is no undue exaggeration of sentiment or language.
From the New-York Enquirer.
The characters are well drawn, the touches of nature pointed and salient, and the story exceedingly cleverly told. The interest, like a minion of the law, seizes you by the collar at the outset in such an unmistakable manner that you are satisfied the better way is to go quietly along.
From the New-York Chronicle.
There are powerful and truthful passages, and the colloquial parts are easy and natural—no small praise.
From the Boston Recorder.
The story is well conceived and told with skill, making withal a very pleasant book.... There is vigor in the work.
From the Congregationalist.
Whoever commences "Caraby," will be likely to complete it, and may learn lessons of profit.
From the Boston Post.
A readable book, superior to most American novels in interest and character.
From the Boston Journal.
The tone of this book is thoroughly healthful, and its moral, which is not thrust forward too prominently, is therefore good.
From the Saturday Evening Gazette.
Replete with incident, some of it of quite a dramatic character. The author's style is worthy of praise, and the tone of his story is pure.
From the Cincinnati Herald.
It is a sad picture, and will perhaps deepen the reader's sympathy with the poor and oppressed, while it will teach him how selfish and cruel human nature may become when unchecked by the power of Divine grace.
From the Cincinnati Gazette.
If less exciting than many works of fiction, its impressions will, on that account, be the more lasting.
From the Worcester Palladium.
One becomes too much interested in the first chapter to lay it aside till it is finished. May Matthew Caraby find many readers.
MASON BROTHERS, Publishers.
MASON BROTHERS have removed from Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., to No. 5 Walker-st., where they will remain until their new store is built.

A peculiar Phase
of
NEW ENGLAND LIFE,
THE SHAKER FOUNDLING,
Is printed entire in
the
TRUE FLAG,
Ready to-day.
The author of this Charming story,
Mrs. C. F. GERRY,
resided for several
years in the neighborhood of the
SHAKER VILLAGE
at
Canterbury, N. H.,
and, consequently, describes with perfect fidelity the manners and customs of this singular people, who "Neither marry nor are given in marriage."

READ REDMOND O'NEIL, BY J. F. SMITH; MINNIE, by Felix Stowe; THE WRECKERS, by M. J. Errym, in the NEW-YORK PRESS.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERCHANTS and others, can have circulars or wrappers, addressed and mailed quickly and cheaply by one who has large experience in this business, by addressing Box No. 220 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

SAFETY!!
COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.
SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances in the hoops!
COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!
ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.
The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
MERINOES, SHAWLS, &c.,
At retail, on Monday, Jan. 10.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
(To make room for their spring importations) will offer
AT RETAIL UNTIL JAN. 31,
The entire balance of their fall stock
At a great reduction on former prices, viz:
SILKS, POPLINS, MERINOES,
PLAIDS, DE LAINES, CHALLIES,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, LINENS, BLANKETS,
SHAWLS, MOURNING GOODS, &c.
NO. 355 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

LACE GOODS.
204 and 206 Sixth-av., corner 14th. Best Quality KID GLOVES. 50 cents.
Black Thread Lace. Just received.
Black Silk Edgings. Just received.
White Silk Edgings, 18 cents a dozen.
English Thread Edgings, very cheap.
Linen Smyrna Edgings. Just received.
White Thread Lace for puff sleeves. Just received and will be sold cheap.
French Corsets,
only 6s., 7s., and 10s.
Much under price.
R. H. MACY, No. 204 6th-av.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Have just received, per steamship *Fulton*, an assortment of LIGHT, MEDIUM, AND DARK SILK ROBES;
Very handsome, new styles.
ALSO,
GAUZE DE LYON AND GRENADINE ROBES
FOR
EVENING DRESSES.
Open at retail on Monday, Jan. 10.

HUCK TOWELS
204 and 206 Sixth-avenue.
$1 50 per dozen, old prices $2.
Irish Linen 25c. to 50c. per yard.
Woolen Flannels.
Marked down to close.
They are cheap. R. H. MACY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer, on Monday, Jan. 10,
AT RETAIL,
1,000 pieces SHIRTING LINENS, from
from 25 to 50 cents per yard.
These goods are very much under price.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE, CORNER 14TH-ST.
ENGLISH
CRAPE
SETS AND COLLARS.
New styles just received. Price low.
R. H. MACY.

GOOD HOOP SKIRTS,
204 and 206 Sixth-avenue.
Shetland Veils and good Kid Gloves,
All for 50 cents.
R. H. MACY.

FOR BALLS, PARTIES, WEDDINGS, &C., &C.
ILLUSION GOODS,
consisting of Capes, Berthas, Sleeves, Glove tops, &c., of our own elegant styles and manufacture. Also, Dress caps, Head dresses, Coiffures, Barbes, &c., &c. A beautiful assortment of the above goods now on hand, or made to order at short notice and at reasonable prices. Also, just received, some beautiful Point Lace and Honiton sets of Collars, at very low prices.
D. CLARK, No. 643 Broadway.
Orders received and promptly executed for Trees, Plants, Bouquets and Baskets of Flowers, from the nurseries and green-houses of D. CLARK, Bloomingdale.

VELVET FLOWERS
At 50 cents per bunch.
CHENILLE COIFFURES
At 50 cents each.
SORIEE COIFFURES
Commencing at $1 50 each.
We have cut down in price the above goods to enable us to make room for spring Flowers now *en route* from Europe. JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway.

SKELETON SKIRTS—OF ALL VARIETIES, from misses' 3 springs to ladies' 30 springs, at prices from 25 cents to $4. Special attention is invited to a new patent adjustable bustle, highly recommended for its simplicity, correctness and elegance. Miss HARWOOD, (late FROST & Co.,) No. 458 Broadway.

DRY GOODS NEWLY IMPORTED.—A large assortment of White Jaconets, Cambric Muslins, Nainsooks, Bishop Lawns, Toilet Quilts, Table Covers, Napkins, &c., just received and for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN SPRINGS, $1 50; DAMASCUS Steel, after latest Paris styles, and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S, No. 383 Broadway. Greatest variety and lowest prices in the City.

FURS.

NO. 60 BROADWAY, CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE.
SLEIGH ROBES,
FUR CAPS,
MUFFLERS,
GLOVES, &c.
LADIES FURS
Of every description
Reduced 30 per cent.
At J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.'S,
No. 60 Broadway, corner of Exchange-place.

SUPERB SABLE CLOAKS AT $150 AND $250.—Large sable capes, price $125; sable muffs, cuffs, &c., at very low prices.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

BURGLARY—$250 REWARD.—THE SUBscriber's store was entered sometime on Friday night, 7th inst., and 550 pounds of sewing silk, mostly black, was stolen. The silk was taken from the cases, and carried off loose in half-pound bundles rolled up in pink papers. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of all the property, or in proportion to the quantity found.
E. H. ARNOLD, No. 190 Fulton-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,295 FOR FIVE (5) shares of Panama Railroad Stock, in the name of MARIA C. AMMEN. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as transfer of the same has been stopped and application made for a new certificate.

$5 REWARD.—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM NO. 18 East 16th-st., on Monday, Dec. 20, a white and tan Scotch TERRIER, short tail and cropped ears.

FURNITURE.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $25 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, palliasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 53.)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson sts. Circulars sent on application.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR style and finish, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 660 Broadway. Formerly with McGraw & Alexandorph.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.
The yards of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company (corner of 9th-av. and 14th-st., foot of Gouverneur-st., East River, foot of Hubert-st., North River, and at the office corner of Atlantic and Columbia sts., Brooklyn) are still delivering their family coal at the old price of $4 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Cargo orders taken at No. 92 William-st. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels, Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkin's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in this City, and at prices which defy competition. G. E. MENDUM,
Wine Vault, No. 18 Wall-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNdress or general servant, for a steady, reliable, first-class domestic; is neat, obliging and respectful, and well capable to fill a good situation to her employer's satisfaction; an excellent washer and ironer and very [illegible]; references unquestionable. Apply at No. [illegible] Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED, [illegible] gent servant, a situation as nurse and [illegible] waitress and first-class chambermaid; is a [illegible] respectable appearance, thoroughly [illegible] [illegible] as a situation in a good family; [illegible] references. Apply at No. [illegible] Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 126 Greenwich-st., near Laight-st. The best of City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A MIDdle-aged woman of respectability and character; is a thorough and competent servant in the kitchen; would assist in washing and ironing in a small family; first-class references. Can be seen for two days at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, OF TIDY habits, a situation as plain cook or general servant; makes bread, does up linen in a magnificent style; will do the work of a small family; wages, $6. Also, a girl as waitress and chambermaid; does plain, neat sewing; wages, $5. Call at 210 East 23d-st., three days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations—one, as cook, has lived 4 years in her present situation—the other, as waitress and chamber-maid; can be seen at their present employers, No. 24 West 14th-st.; they leave in consequence of the family going to Europe.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as laundress; one as cook, washer and ironer; one to do general housework. Also, by five very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, who is a first-rate cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; is fully competent; is willing to assist in the washing if required; best of City reference. Can be seen till suited, by applying at the store No. 511 6th-av., between 31st and 32d-sts.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, A SITUation in a family to take the charge of clothing and to do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply, until the 22d inst., at the bookstore No. 223 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH GOOD references, a situation in the City or country, to do general housework, or plain cooking, washing and ironing; she is an experienced and trustworthy servant, able and willing to work. Call at No. 376 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and very good and kind to children; has no objection to go in the country; can come well recommended. Call at No. 4 Horatio-st.; inquire in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; best of reference given. Call at the drug store corner of Broadway and 18th-st. for two days.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER AND seamstress wishes employment by the day, week or month; is a Protestant. Call or address DRESSMAKER, No. 77 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse; understands the care of children; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 86 West 17th-st.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES A situation in a genteel family; is an excellent cooker of meats and pastry. Can be seen for three days at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, of sober and industrious habits, (a Protestant) as cook. She is also a good washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 31 Hamilton-st., 2d floor, front room.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT AND pleasant disposition wishes a home where she will be considered as one of the family. She will superintend the charge of children, and make herself useful and companionable. Unexceptionable references given and required. Please address, giving full name, Miss M., Box No. 658 New-York Post-Office.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND EVERY KIND of other servants, can always be had at No. 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. German and French cooks, chambermaids, nurses, lady's maids and governesses are on hand.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST AND STEADY PROtestant young man, a situation; he is a thorough coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses; is also a good gardener; willing to work and to make himself useful; wages no object; has 4 years' reference from his last employer. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young Englishman. Good City references as to capability. Would be willing to make himself useful. Address J. B., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, or can be seen at No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., in the harness store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF age, a situation as bartender, or can feed a press in printing office; has no objection to either; can procure the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable young man, with good City and country reference, and can be well recommended; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE man, as coachman or groom in a private family; can give the best of City reference as to capability and carefulness. Apply at Mr. LOWDEN'S, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for three days; or address D., Box 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as receiving and shipping clerk, or any active situation in a wholesale house. Good reference as to honesty and capability. Address H. M., *Times* Office.

A CHEMIST—AN AMERICAN—PUPIL OF PElouse and Dumas, of Paris—is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address A. D., Box No. 1,343 Post-Office.

AN EDITOR OF EXPERIENCE (AND A practical printer) desires a permanent engagement. Address EDITOR, Box No. 134 *Times* office, Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 10 and 11.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW SMART, ACTIVE MEN AS agents, to sell A. Brower's Patent Waterproof Composition for boots, shoes and leather of all kinds, making them perfectly impervious to water by a single application. Can make from $2 to $5 per day. Apply to A. BROWER & CO., No. 4 Reade-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.

AUCTION SALES.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF GOOD NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—50 dozen chairs, feather beds, mattresses, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., a large assortment of good second hand and new furniture of various kinds, among which are about fifty or sixty dozen curl maple and mahogany chairs; several high post mahogany bedsteads; ten or twelve feather beds and hair mattresses, sofas, centre-tables, office desks, refrigerators, oil-paintings, &c., &c. Also, a lot of machinery for pencil-case makers. Sale peremptory.

WM. H. WRIGHT, Auctioneer—Office No. 9 Court-st.
WILLIAM H. WRIGHT WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, Jan. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 113 Oxford-st., south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn, handsome household furniture, consisting in part of Brussels, tapestry, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, damask and lace window curtains, oil-paintings, solid mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs, centre and side tables, bureaus, bedsteads, mahogany secretary and bookcase, piano-forte, solid oak chamber suite, with marble-top bureau and washstand, oak extension-table and dining chairs, hair mattresses and feather beds, China, glassware, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-ST.—By order of the Superior Court, FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, that valuable property known as Nos. 146, 148, 150 and 152 Church-st., between Worth and Leonard sts. Maps at the office of the auctioneer No. 23 Wall-st., corner Broad.
JOHN L. MASON, Referee.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL Jan. 11, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house No. 32 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av., house 25 by about 46 feet, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering extension room, and all modern improvements. Lot 25 by 98 ft. 9 in. Location unsurpassed.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
VALUABLE LOTS IN MANHATTANVILLE, &C., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co., will sell at Auction THIS DAY (Tuesday), at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: at Manhattanville, 8 valuable lots on Broadway, 12th-av., 130th and Manhattan sts. 38th-st—Valuable plot near 8th-av. Terms easy. For further particulars and maps, at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st.

BARTLETT & COWEN, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND earthenware, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 11, at 10 o'clock at No. 281 Pearl-st., regular weekly sale day throughout the year by BARTLETT & COWEN. A large catalogue sale of 400 lots to suit City and country dealers. Sale absolute for cash to close consignments.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
SCOTCH BARLEY AT AUCTION—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock, in front of store, (for account the underwriters,) Scotch Barley, 360 bags, 1,000 bushels prime Scotch barley very slightly damaged on the voyage.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.
BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY, Jan. 13, at [illegible] o'clock, at the store No. [illegible] [illegible] business. The goods are in good condition and very desirable. Terms made known on day of sale.

[illegible]
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 26 [illegible]-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY [illegible] KIRTLAND & CO., No. 46 Wall-st.

INSTRUCTION

COURSES IN VOCAL MUSIC
THE NEW AND CELEBRATED FRENCH METHOD.
MLLE. J. B. SAUVAGEOT, recently from Paris, will open classes for the instruction of pupils of both sexes by this celebrated new method, due to the joined labors of Galin, Paris and Cheve, the superiority of which is now universally acknowledged in France.
This beautiful and natural method is adapted to all ages and capacities—easily, rapidly and thoroughly imparting a knowledge of the principles of the science, and practically developing the latent powers of the voice.
With this method, a practical and theoretical knowledge of music is in a few months attained—a result which, under the old methods, is impossible, even after years of labor, as is well known, and a course of instruction in this method is the best preparation and the only solid foundation for the study of instrumental music.
The beauty and simplicity of the method will be appreciated by witnessing the results of a few lessons, and ladies and gentlemen, and parents with their children, are invited to attend the three first lessons of each public course.
Private courses on Mondays and Wednesdays.
A public course will open on Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Cooper Institute, room No. 21, when further particulars will be given.

BRYANT AND STRATTON'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE, COOPER INSTITUTE.—This institution is now in successful operation, and affords facilities for business education not to be had elsewhere. A course of free lectures to the public has been inaugurated. The sixth lecture in the series will be delivered THIS EVENING at Room No. 23, Cooper Institute, by the Hon. CLINTON ROOSEVELT, on *The History of Money*. This is Mr. R.'s second lecture, and will refer particularly to the present Banking System of the country. The public generally, and depositors particularly, are cordially invited. To commence at 7½ o'clock. S. S. PACKARD,
Principal.

STAMFORD FEMALE SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Winter term commences Jan. 6. Pupils can be received at any time. This institution furnishes superior advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. Professors from New-York City attend regularly. The comforts of home are liberally provided. Catalogues may be had at ROE LOCKWOOD & SONS, No. 411 Broadway, or of O. AIKEN, Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 290 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

AT THE ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP and Book-keeping, No. 362 Broadway, new pupils are received upon very favorable terms for thorough instruction in writing, book-keeping, &c. Rooms open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Success guaranteed to all, old or young.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

PENCIL AND MONOCROMATIC DRAWING.—WATER-COLOR PAINTING AND MECHANICAL DRAWING.—An accomplished artist having some unoccupied time, would like to instruct classes in private or public schools, or pupils at their residences. Address, for three days, ARTIST, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and day pupils—No. 79 East 14th-st. For full information, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute, or will be sent to applicants. The Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal.

PIANO LESSONS.—A YOUNG LADY, POSSESSing a thorough knowledge of music, lately arrived from Germany, with high recommendations as a pianist and teacher, being desirous to give lessons, she requests parties to apply for particulars at the music store of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 48 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS BEEN TEACHing for two or three years, wishes a re-engagement as governess in a family. She instructs in English, French, and Drawing. No objection to go South. Apply at No. 195 East Broadway.

A GERMAN LADY WISHES A SITUATION to teach German and French, and the fine needleworks, or as housekeeper, in a respectable family. Address PAULINE REICHE, Hoboken, Bloomfield Academy.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS, &c.
ILLUMINATING TILES,
VAULT COVERS, &c.,
giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for
PLATFORMS,
AREAS,
DOOR SILLS AND RISERS,
SIDEWALKS,
FLOOR and ROOF LIGHTS
OF
LEONARD & JACKSON'S PATENT.
Patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money.
We also manufacture
IRON BUILDING FRONTS,
BEAMS,
GIRDERS,
COLUMNS,
RAILINGS,
STAIRS,
SHUTTERS,
and every description of
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WORK
for building purposes.
Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work:
New-York *Times* Building and the balance of the block.
American Exchange Bank,
Astor Banking House,
Union Bank,
and many others.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 65 to 67 Goerck-st.
East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond. United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 68 Broadway.

GAS PIPE! GAS PIPE!!!—LARGE CONsignment! Prices much below manufacturers' prices. Also, brass and malleable fittings. JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES. For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

HOLIDAY TRADE.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A PRIME ARTICLE,
very extensively used for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
and for
JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
Put up, with directions for using, in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL sell the farm now occupied by him in the township of Piscataway; said farm contains about twenty acres, with good house, barn and out-building; good well of water at the door; also, good peach orchard, apples, pears and cherries, and about twenty grape vines, rose bushes and flowers. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well suited for gardening purposes, or for some person doing business in New-York; it is two miles from New-Brunswick, and one from Baptist depot, on the New-Jersey Railroad. It will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately. For further information, inquire of JOHN H. ROBINSON, corner of Barrow and Bedford sts., New-York; or PETER CONOVER, New-Brunswick; or PETER F. ROBINSON, on the premises.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
On 8th-av. and 84th-st.
On 5th-av. and 75th-st.
On 5th-av. and 77th-st.
On 5th av. and 82d-st.
On 5th-av. and 86th-st.
On 5th-av. and 87th and 88th sts.
On 5th-av. and 110th-st.
On lot on Broadway, between 83d and 84th sts.
Also, lots
On 8th-av. and 74th-st.
On 8th-av. and 103d, 104th, 105th, and 106th sts., in plots from 1 to 60 lots. SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARM FOR SALE NEAR SOMERVILLE, N. J., within one mile of the Central Railroad, one of the best grain and dairy farms in the State, 125 acres in a high state of cultivation; two hours' ride from the City; good two-story house and out-buildings in good order; good fence, and watered by never-failing streams; good orchard and plenty of all kinds of fruit. Also, a good farm in Cecil County, Maryland. Also, one in Westchester County, this State. Apply to C. E. MILLER & CO., No. 19 William-st., room No. 4.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR VACANT lots, seven small, neat brown-stone houses, situated on the north side of 29th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs. The houses are three stories in height, with balconies in front there are court-yards, inclosed with neat iron railings. All are furnished with the modern improvements. The reasonable price and easy terms render these desirable property. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 2d-av.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to ABRM. BARTHOLF, No. 88 Gold-st., New-York.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, situated on the west corner of Centre and Leonard sts. Also, several lots now occupied as a coal-yard, suitable for coal, lumber, iron, storage, &c. per yard, situate on West 19th and Charles sts. Apply to I. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 3 P. M. Also for sale, houses and lots Nos. 208, 210, and 212 Delancey-st.

FOR SALE.—TO LEASE, OR EXCHANGE FOR City property, a very desirable 1½-story double cottage, containing 12 rooms, situated on Main-st., in the pleasantest part of the Village of Orange, N. J., about five minutes' walk from the Depot. Large garden, with a great variety of fruit, &c. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, Real-estate Agent, No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 20.

STORE TO LET.—THE ELEGANT STORE NO. 183 Spring-st., two doors east of Broadway, adapted for most any kind of business, will be let low to a good tenant. Apply at the shoe store No. 149 Nassau-st., or on the premises, to J. E. BURKE, Architect, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Also, three or four offices, in good condition, on reasonable terms.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A LARGE FOUR-story brick building, one of the best corners for a grocery store in this city, will be let or leased to a good tenant on reasonable terms; situate on the N. E. corner of Fulton-av. and Cumberland-st. Also, a few small cottages in good locations for sale on easy terms. Apply to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 98 Fulton-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON MADIson-av., 35th-st., 27th-st., 13th-st., 17th-st., 22d-st., 25th st., 36th-st., 39th-st. Also to let single houses in 36th-st., 17th-st., 13th-st. and others. Also on 1st and Carroll-place, Brooklyn, Henry-st., 2d-place, Nos. 102 and 112 Ryerson-st., and others. JOHN BRAINERD, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements complete. Terms very accommodating.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 75 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 112 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 70 Nassau-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—SEVeral fine parcels of lots on 75th, 76th and 77th sts., near the 5th-av. Also the entire front on 5th-av., fronting the Park, in one of the finest locations about the Park. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,138 Broadway, near 26th-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FARM OF THE LATE PHEBE Swain, situated on the Summerville Railroad, near Craneville, will be sold SATURDAY, Jan. 15, 1859, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to the highest bidder, on the premises. Terms cash. Possession April 1. J. L. SWAIN,
Frenchtown, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built in the very best style, and on one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD farm, free from incumbrance, within 50 miles of New-York, one or two good houses and lots. Price of one $7,300, mortgage $3,500; the other $5,000, mortgage $2,000; will trade one or both.
W. H. MELICK, No. 467 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE-story and basement HOUSES, on the south side of West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. BRANDON, No. 108 Wall-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—VALUABLE STORE property for sale, and but little money wanted. Store on Warren st., pays 20 per cent. Also one on Fulton-st., and two on Walker-st.
SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

NO. 767 BROADWAY, CORNER OF NINTH-STREET, TO LET.—This house, having been thoroughly repaired, is now ready to receive guests. Furnished rooms to let, in suites suitable for families, or a party of gentlemen; also, single rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate; location central.

NO. 65 THIRD-AVENUE.—FOR SALE, A CENtral and superb business property; lot 25 by 103 feet, with a large, well-built brick house, and a brick stable on the alley in the rear. Title perfect, and terms part exchange, or to suit. Apply at No. 401 4th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—AN OFFICE, SUITABLE FOR AN Insurance Company, located in the vicinity of Wall-st., or Broadway adjacent thereto; a high basement or first floor desired. Address UNDERWRITER, New-York City Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT, AT a great bargain. It is pleasantly situated on 46th-st., between the 4th and Lexington avs. Terms easy. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE—WANTED TO HIRE FROM 1st March, within 15 miles of the City; Westchester preferred. Address P. L., Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st., New-York.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, A HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, with gas, at No. 169 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the Times Office.

ROBERT E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AND Collecting Agent, Office No. 167 Broadway. Houses let and rents collected. Money loaned and obtained on Bond and Mortgage. Real Estate of all kinds bought, sold and exchanged. All business intrusted to his care will be promptly and faithfully executed.
REFERENCES:
LEONARD W. KIPP, Esq., No. 55 Bleecker-st.
A. N. GUNN, M. D., No. 128 4th-st.
N. D. HERDER, Esq., No. 20 Murray-st.
MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., No. 325 Greenwich-st.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.
This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER, and servants, speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or a few single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, in a quiet family, by applying at No. 123 Waverley-place, during the week. The location is extremely convenient to gentlemen having business down town, there being several lines of stages and the 6th-av. cars within immediate reach. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house in the upper part of the City, near Madison-square, would furnish desirable rooms to a few boarders, or would rent their house furnished to a small family, and board with them. Members of Christian churches preferred. Very particular references will be asked and given. Address Box No. 3,607 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 76 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first-class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 40 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, a religious one preferred, by a gentleman and his wife and child 2 years of age. Partial board for the gentleman and full for the lady, not above 16th-st., on the west side of the town; would be of but little trouble, and expect to pay a moderate price; unexceptionable references given. Address L. R., Box No. 149 *Times* Office, for two days.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A small hall bedroom, neatly furnished, without board, to a respectable single man. Rent $6 per week. Location near Bowery and Grand-st. Address X., Box No. 124 Times Office.

WANTED—A ROOM IN A QUIET, RESPECTAble family, by a widow without children, between Broome and 20th sts., the best of City references. Address R. B., Box No. 107 Times Office, for three days.

TWO OR THREE PERSONS MAY FIND the comforts of a home in a quiet, respectable family, by applying at No. 17 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and the Bowery.

NO. 59 LEROY-STREET.—A DESIRABLE room in a private family, for a single gentleman, on reasonable terms. References exchanged.

FINANCIAL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING, NOAHS HUNT,
FITCHAM TOWNSEND, THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. E. SWORDS, J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD, GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, SYLVESTER S. HOWARD,
SILAS ROBINSON, ALVORD E. LAING,
A. E. ENO, ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON, J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH B. CORLIES, J. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr., J. H. HOLCOMB.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 138 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.
CAPITAL $150,000,
WHICH THEY OFFER TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
This Company, with its entire capital paid up in cash, is prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, and the risk of inland navigation and transportation, on as favorable terms as other City Companies.

DIRECTORS.

D. B. Keeler, E. D. Brown, E. L. Walton,
Wm. Dennistown, Robert H. Field, Geo. J. Price,
Isaac Walton, John Palmer, Stephen Valentine,
James M. Mills, Stephen Cutter, David H. Knapp,
Joseph Humes, John Foster, Wm. A. Cumming,
James Nash, Alanson F. Briggs, And. M. Whitlock,
Wm. Wake, Alex. McDonald, Charles Farley,
Abr'm Demilter, Nathan Aziel, Sanford Mead,
Jord. L. Mott, Jr., John H. Harris, John Murphy,
John L. Moore, B. McCahill, Jacob Wilson,
D. B. KEELER, President.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 12 Wall-st., New-York,
CAPITAL $200,000.
This Company, having retired that portion of the capital stock which was based upon securities out of this State, is now prepared to continue the Fire Insurance Business on as favorable terms as any of the other Companies of this City, and at the reduced rates. Losses promptly adjusted.

DIRECTORS.

Jacob N. Keeler, J. A. H. Hasbrouck, Hon. S. B. Cushing,
Chas. F. Watrous, Aaron Close, E. J. Baldwin,
W. B. Forbes, A. C. Lawrence, Joshua M. Beach,
Mathew Reiley, Robt. F. King, Benj. M. Stilles,
Fra. Blackburn, P. E. Birckhead, Edward Wiler,
Geo. H. Levis, C. B. English, John Prentice,
Jos. E. atidfold.
JACOB N. KEELER, President.
ALBERT WEBLER, Vice-President.
A. R. FOOT, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 66 Wall-st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER WANTED AT LOW RATES.
By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 46 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, with a subscribed capital of $500,000, and a paid-up capital of $310,000, having declared dividends, during the past sixteen months, amounting to 16 per cent., after placing to the credit of Surplus Fund—with not a dollar of suspended debt—equal to three per cent.—will allow the books for subscription to the capital stock to remain open at the Bank of America, New-York, for a limited period, and for an amount not to exceed $200,000.
Ten per cent. must be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at such periods as may be called for by the Board of Directors during the ensuing year.
Subscribers paying in full at the time of subscribing, or in the interim between the calls of installments, will be paid dividends pro rata.
J. A. BROWNLEE, President.
DIRECTORS.
John A. Brownlee, Robert Campbell, Thomas D. Day,
William L. Ewing, D. A. January, L. Levering,
John W. Luke, Wm. M. Morrison, Jas. E. Yeatman,
B. M. Runyan, E. C. Sloan, G. L. Stansbury,
Robert K. Woods.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon of Saturday, Jan. 22 next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of twenty-nine (29), or any portion thereof, of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1863, for the sinking fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1858.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 70 Atlantic-st., Jan. 1, 1859.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto, on and after 20th inst. Interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All money deposited on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from first January. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. IRA SMITH, Pres't.
C. DUNNING, Sec'y.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 17th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 5 to Jan. 12, inclusive.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING COMPANY—Foot of East 20th st.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Company's Office on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of January, 1859, for the election of seven Trustees to serve for one year. Poll open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. By order.
ALEX. MASTERTON, President.
Transfer books closed from date till after the election.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 8th of January will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY, of Kentucky.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Room No. 5, Trinity Building, (No. 111 Broadway,) New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859, at 11 o'clock A. M. Stockholders are especially requested to bring with them, or send, their certificates or stock scrip. Bondholders and creditors of the Company are invited to attend.
G. S. ADAMS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859; commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary pro tem.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 463 GRAND-ST., CORNER WILLETT.—NOTICE.—All moneys deposited on or before the 10th of January, 1859, will draw interest from the 1st. A. T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

$50,000 CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds, secured by an early mortgage upon large and very valuable real estate in the city of Chicago, and also by a second mortgage upon the road, for sale by
C. KOWALSKI, No. 29 William-st.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, [illegible]
ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 10th January next will draw interest from the 1st January. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BREKERHOFF, Sec.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL ST.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1858.—ELECTION—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, 11th January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock, P. M. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, due 10th inst., will be paid on and after that date at the Corn Exchange Bank. E. W. DUNHAM, Treasurer.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the Stockholders registered at the New-York Agency (Office of H. MORGAN & SONS, No. 37 William-st.,) on and after Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.

FOR SALE—$12,000—CLEVELAND CITY 7 PER cent. Water Bonds. A prime security.
STOUT, CLEWS & MASON,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 66 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

TREASURY NOTES FOR SALE BY HOFFMAN & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GROCERS' BANK on Saturday, the 18th day of December, 1858.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$377,151 72
Due from Banks	46,351 69
Due from the Directors of the Bank	41,915 45
Real estate	30,000 00
Specie	33,584 51
Cash Items, viz: Foreign Checks and Bills	2,561 61
Stocks	50,000 00
Loss and Expense Account	7,441 46
Total	$587,037 20

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$248,000 00
Circulation	$50,000	
Less notes on hand	7,222—	42,778 00
Profits		44,248 97
Due depositors on demand		252,890 23
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		120 00
Total		$587,037 20

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—EDWARD WILLIS, President, and SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the Grocers' Bank, an associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the eighteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. EDWARD WILLIS, President.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 10th day of January, 1859. JNO. HECHMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on Saturday, the 18th day of December, 1858.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$266,569 79
Due from Banks	819 58
Due from the Directors of the Bank	30,596 09
Real Estate	29,300 00
Specie	34,845 30
Cash Items, viz	28,795 79
Stocks, at par	100,900 00
Bonds and Mortgages	2,667 87
Bills of Solvent Banks	3,791 00
Loss and Expense Account	5,050 01
Total	$472,849 33

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$206,525 00
Circulation Registered	$95,100 00	
Less Notes on hand	11,103 00—	83,997 00
Profits		13,270 21
Due to Banks		12,198 77
Due Depositors, on demand		139,643 74
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		17,214 61
Total		$472,849 33

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—CHAS. JENKINS, President, and W. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the East River Bank, a Bank located and doing business at New-York City, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 18th day of December, 1858, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. CHARLES JENKINS, President.
W. S CARMAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 7th day of January, 1859.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY of 17, a stranger in New-York, and quite unexpectedly in embarrassed pecuniary circumstances, desires the immediate loan of $10. Address Miss CLARA S. TEWEXBURY, New-York Post-Office.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK—CORNER SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, BROOKLYN, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 17.
Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January next will draw interest from the 1st.
The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds.
The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL WI TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., January 5, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY the 17th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 1, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, January 1st, 1859.—Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared payable on and after the 15th day of January instant. The transfer books will be closed from the first day of January to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that city. E. B. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The fifth semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months, on Tuesday, the 11th January next. The transfer books will be closed up to the date of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on and after the 10th day of Jan., 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by the above-named Institution. Holders of shares which have been subscribed for in New-York, will receive their dividends on and after 20th January, (instant,) at Bank of Commerce in New York. H. D. VAIL, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) out of the net profits of the six months ending 28th inst., payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1859. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Dec. 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order.
[illegible] OAKLEY, Cashier.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1859.—Offices No. 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand. [illegible] PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, Office No. 46 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on 10th inst. JAMES E. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE Empire City Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York—Jan. 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York,) Jan. 10 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to Stockholders on demand.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
Jan. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of eight per cent., (8,) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 1859. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.
DIVIDENDS.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a Half per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st.
J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, Resolved, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
Dec. 18, 1858.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1858, payable on and after the 10th inst. to the Stockholders who were such at the closing of the Books on the 31st December last. The Books for the transfer of Stock will be reopened on the morning of the 11th inst. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS will pay the regular semi-annual dividend to the New-York Stockholders as follows: 5 per cent. on all Stock paid on July 1, 1858; and at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on all Stock paid since that date—dividend payable at the Bank of America in New-York on the 3d proximo.
St. Louis, Dec. 22, 1858. R. T. BARRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PARK BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.
NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

NASSAU BANK.—NEW-YORK, JAN. 5, 1859.—TWELFTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—NEW-YORK, JAN. 15, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
By order. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 19 Nassau st., Jan. 6, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on demand. By order. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—"CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand. J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY JAN. 3, 1859.—A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared payable on demand. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
For Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools, SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA,
THALBERG,
MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents: GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c.
Prices at the dépôt, No. 51 Dey-st.,
$50, $100, $225, $250, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.,
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.
PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

A RICH AND ELEGANT ROSEWOOD seven-octave piano-forte, of rich and powerful tone, for sale cheap, at No. 66 High-st., near Pearl, Brooklyn. Grand circular scale; best City makers; made to order 3 months ago; scalloped bottom; rich carvings; fluted keys; magnificently ornamented in rich style throughout; well worthy the notice of those in search of a beautiful parlor instrument at a bargain; has makers' full warrantee; cost $315; price $200. Apply, day or evening, for three days.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING OFFER at a sacrifice a magnificent 7-octave piano-forte, finished with 4 round corners, back same as the front; rich carved legs, elegant rosewood case, superbly carved; rich, powerful tone; best City makers, unexpired warrantee for two years, three months in use; is perfect, and without spot or blemish. Grand suspension overstrung bass. Apply at No. 506 Hudson-st., near Amos st., for three days, from 7 A. M., till 7 P. M.; 8th-av. cars pass the house.

TWO NEW AND ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano-fortes, one with four large round corners, carved legs and pearl keys, with full metallic plate and all the latest improvements, a great bargain for cash; or a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Can be seen at No. 177 East 20th-st.; also, a good rosewood piano for $90.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—Of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. New pianos for rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR-GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—Long known as the best Pianos made. Second-hand Gilbert, Chickering, and many others, at $60, $75, $100 and $200. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $60 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PERSON WITH the above amount in a business already established, paying at least 50 per cent. on the dollar; secured by six patents and without competition; well worthy the attention of capitalists. Address F. T. ASHMAN & Co., No. 39 Vesey-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PATENT MEDICINE TRAVELER. Any person now engaged in that business can make a large profit, without conflicting with any arrangement he may have made with other parties, by addressing Box No. 138 New-York Post-Office, with references, experience, and stating the section of country over which he travels.

$5,000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER, with this amount, in a safe and profitable business, established for the last twelve years. This is a superior opportunity for any man seeking investment with reliable parties making money. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 197 Times Office, with full name.

$1,000.—WANTED.—A PARTNER WITH A cash capital of the above amount to invest in a lucrative cash business paying 100 per cent. and no risk. Address by note with real name to W. J. W., Florence's Hotel, Broadway and Walker-st.

$800.—PARTNER WANTED IN A LUCRATIVE cash-paying business established for the last 10 years. All information given by calling at the buildings No. 390 Broadway, or corner 35th-st. and 6th-av.

BIRDS FOR SALE.—A FINE LOT OF LONG Breed Canaries at No. 79 West 19th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ELI M. ROBBINS, (late of Portsmouth, N. H.,) GEORGE E. ROYCE, GERSHOM N. HARD, who respectively reside in the City of New-York, and EMERY E. CHILDS and PETER B. ACKER, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, and GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN, who resides at Orwell, Addison County, Vermont, and WILLIAM NELSON, who resides at Peekskill, N. Y., have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, under the name or firm of ROBBINS, ROYCE & HARD, for the purpose of carrying on the general dry goods business in the City of New-York, in which all the parties interested are the said Eli M. Robbins, George E. Royce, Gershom N. Hard, Emery E. Childs and Peter B. Acker, who are the general partners, and the said Gustavus A. Austin and the said William Nelson are the special partners; that the said Austin has contributed the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars as capital, and the said Nelson has contributed the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars as capital towards the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1859, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1862.
ELI M. ROBBINS,
GEORGE E. ROYCE,
GERSHOM N. HARD,
EMERY E. CHILDS,
PETER B. ACKER,
GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN,
WILLIAM NELSON.
Dated at New-York, the 1st of January, 1859.
Store No. 79 Reade-st. and No. 127 Duane-st.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are, JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.
Dated NEW-YORK, December 30, 1858.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED,
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1859.
P. H. AANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST OF EDWIN J. FOSTER, late partner in the firm of NORTH, DUTHIL & CO., New-Orleans, and A. DUTHIL & CO., of New-York, ceases this day.
The undersigned will continue the business under the same name and style. ALEX. DUTHIL,
VICTOR FAISANT,
GEORGE W. BANCKER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

THE FIRM OF HENRY HEBBARD & CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by JOHN POLHAMUS, their successor, at Nos. 203 and 205 Centre-st.
HENRY HEBBARD,
JOHN POLHAMUS.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween Attila J. Kelemen and Asa Sternberg was dissolved on Jan. 5 inst., by the withdrawal of Dr. Sternberg from said firm. The business (that of Physician and Surgeon) will be continued by the subscriber, at the same place, No. 9 Perry-st., New-York.
Dr. ATTILA J. KELEMEN.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership under the name and firm of FLEMING & SMITH, for the transaction of the Produce Commission business, at No. 312 Greenwich-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859. CHARLES K. FLEMING,
LEONARD B. SMITH.

MR. WILLIAM HAMMOND WAS ADMITTED a partner in our firm Dec. 1, 1858.
ALLEN, HAZEN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for Chairs, Desks and Settees, necessary to furnish the new Primary School-house in Horatio-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education aforesaid.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the interest of the public to do so.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE,
JOHN KENNARD,
WM. E. BEARDSLEY, Committee.

STATE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Public notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of New-York for a special act for the incorporation of a Savings Institution, with the usual powers and privileges appertaining to such institutions; said Institution to be known by the name and style of The Twenty-five Cent Savings Bank; the same to be located in the City of New-York. JOHN BROWN,
JOSHUA B. ARTHUR,
EDWARD DALY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1858. Committee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ELBRIDGE G. SPAULDING, President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Genesee, against JAMES J. BALDWIN, and Candace Baldwin, his wife, Elihu J. Baldwin, Levan L. Lewis, Miles P. Lampson, President of the Genesee County Bank, John Miller, Bradford A. Manchester, the Executor of Zebulon Ketchem, Joseph Cawdee, Joseph G. Mills, William J. Mills, John B. Mitchell, John Bailey, Anson T. Colt, R. H. Vance, Levi Leonard, James C. Brown, Ambrose P. Yaw, George R. Yaw, and Elbridge G. Spaulding, Defendants.—To the defendant JOHN BAILEY: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office in the City of Buffalo, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Superior Court on the 13th day of October, 1858.—Dated Buffalo, Oct. 14, 1858. METZ & CLARK,
ja1-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys, Buffalo, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF QUEENS—JOHN SPADER, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN A. AYMAR, DANIEL P. KISSAM and FANNY AMANDA KISSAM, his wife, and BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, Defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendant, BENJAMIN A. AYMAR: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at Jamaica, in said County, and State of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 60 Wall-st., in the City of New-York and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October, 1858.
LEWIS & REEVE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.
d7-law10wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FREEMAN HUNT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of GEORGE W. and JOHN A. WOOD, No. 142 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 13, 1858.
ELIZABETH T. HUNT, WILLIAM PARMENTER, Administrators.
s14-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL W. RICH, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, No. 7 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 13, 1858.
EMELINE A. RICH, GEORGE MACKENZIE, Administrators.
d14-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. BURROUGHS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 238 Livingston-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 18, 1858.
CLARA S. BURROUGHS, Administratrix.
d21-law6m-Tu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM G. McKEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 57 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of May next. Dated, New-York, the 1st day of November, 1858.
GEORGE C. GRUNDY, Administrator.
n8-law6wTu*

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT.—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.
Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 33 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised day.
CLIPPER, SATURDAY, JAN. 15.
The famous extreme A 1 New-York built clipper-ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
Is now rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 18 East River, foot of Wall-st.
The reputation of the Young America as a California Trader is so well known as to need no comment. Her passages have been 110 days, 109 days and 108 days, respectively, and always delivered her cargo in superior condition. The large engagements already made, will enable us to give her prompt dispatch. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken by ships of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,
[illegible], Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 14, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements will be dispatched on her advertised day. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers are prepared to issue passage certificates to those who wish to send for their friends to have them brought out in any of the ships of this unequaled line of packets at the lowest possible rates.
REMITTANCES.
Sight drafts for any amount, payable throughout England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales. For further particulars, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 19.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wedn'day, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wed'sday, Feb. 2.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN, Captain GEO. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 5.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line.
First-class Cabin Passage $15
Deck passage 5
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:
To Montgomery, Ala ...... $26 To Columbia, S. C $20
To Atlanta, Ga ...... 23 To Jacksonville, Fla 21
To Augusta, Ga ...... 20 To Pilatka, Fla 22
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on SATURDAY, Jan. 15.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on SATURDAY, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELfast, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
GLASGOW, Capt. Thomson, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 noon.
EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

WM. WILLIAMS & CO.'S TRANSATLANTIC EXPRESS, NO. 163 BROADWAY.—Our Express per steamer AMERICA will close at our office on Tuesday, the 11th January, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East, or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated, enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy, fare $2.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
4 P. M. Express for Albany.
5 P. M. for Croton Falls.
6 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE
[illegible] A. M. from White Plains.
[illegible] A. M. from Williams Bridge.
[illegible] A. M. from Croton Falls.
[illegible] A. M. from Millerton.
[illegible] A. M. from White Plains.
[illegible] A. M. mail train from Albany.
[illegible] A. M. from Williams Bridge.
[illegible] P. M. from White Plains.
[illegible] P. M. from White Plains.
[illegible] P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 20, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:30 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, [illegible] for Dobb's Ferry, 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 5:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:30 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:05 P. M.; Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 5 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. [illegible], 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, at 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 7, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 40 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset 3:30, (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead [illegible]; Jamaica 6:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS. Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 26 East River, steamer BRIDGEPORT. Freight taken to all stations on the Housatonic and Naugatuck railroads, and received on wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, from 11 o'clock until sundown. Office No. 165 Beekman-st. G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MEDICAL.

CORRUPTION, MINING ALL WITHIN, can be rooted out and expunged from the system, by the use of FRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 or 3. You who suffer from early indiscretions, should delay not an instant to read Human Frailty or Physiological Researches. Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 127 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.
Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of Ricord, of Paris, the first Venereal Surgeon living, and of Professors [illegible] and Mott, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of the sexual system effectually treated, including weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 8 to 1, and from 5 to 8 in the evening. "RICORD'S PRACTICE EXPLAINED" may be had gratis, by applying as above.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
This pleasant, simple and most efficacious vegetable remedy for purifying the blood and the cure of scrofulous and cutaneous diseases, may be taken at this season with the greatest benefit by every one. The only caution necessary is to be used is to obtain the original and genuine article. [illegible] by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE,
No. 512 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. LA COSTE, of Paris, cures, by his Parisian mode of treatment, all private diseases, strictures, seminal weaknesses, and female complaints, without mercury and at moderate charges. Consultations in all principal languages, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU IS—For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, etc.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Secret and Delicate Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in Married Life, or Early Indiscretions, etc., and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they have originated, and no matter of how
LONG STANDING.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5; delivered to any address. Depot No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.
A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., wholesale and retail agents, No. 141 William-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

A JEWEL OF GREAT PRICE IS A REMEDY that will not only prevent but inevitably cure CONSUMPTION even in its worst stages. [illegible] WOG'S FLORAL EXTRACT is that marvellous compound; it is composed of an assorted selection of blossoms and herbs found upon the Alpine pasturages of Switzerland, gathered, prepared, and imported at great cost, and now first generally made known through the columns of the press, for the benefit of all who suffer from any species of Chest disease. It is both portable and palatable, as well as sure and certain in all inflammatory affections of the coating and cellular tissues of the lungs and respiratory organs. Prepared as a tea tincture or balm. Sold, in cases at $3, $4 and $6 each respectively, by Dr. PAWL, graduate of Medicine from all the leading colleges of Europe, at No. 136 Wooster-st., New-York, where he can be consulted from 11 to 3 o'clock, gratis. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of the price, in a registered letter addressed to L. A. GAMBS, Box No. 4,142, Post-Office, New-York. N. B.—A considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. Parcels sent by express to any part of the United States or Canada.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—Medical Journal. Sold by the Author, as above; also by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., and about 100 electrotype engravings. Price, $1; by mail, 18 cents extra. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 377 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, with their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 32 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 9 evening.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, [illegible] Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York [illegible], New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tone which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man imbued as in a more vigorous and [illegible] Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—[illegible] forms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all lingering elsewhere, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you may shortly experience that "Richard is himself again." Sure cure. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and other vegetable remedies, price $1; cure guaranteed. Female [illegible] successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Attended, call immediately before applying elsewhere; no charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases incident to females. Dr. DUBOIS' Imperial French remedies for female derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies' private circulars sent, per letter, free, except postage. Supporters, trusses, bandages and all surgical appliances procured and adjusted. For medicine or advice, consult Dr. THIERS, No. 338 Broadway, near 20th-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 28 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of such diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

HONEY BALM—COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL kindred diseases of the throat and lungs can easily be cured by the timely use of KEENEY'S HONEY BALM. Try it—only 25 cents per bottle. Prepared and sold by B. M. KEENEY & CO., No. 17 Court-st., cor. Remsen-st., Brooklyn, New-York. For sale by all respectable druggists.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 38 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 12½ to 2, and 6 till 8 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST. PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the [illegible] and poisonous virus of venereal disease, which is the genuine HUNTER'S RED DROP, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many pretending quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has procured every vial of his celebrated medicine, with his own hands, that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and he has never instructed any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other store is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

FROM ALBANY.

Organization of the New Canal Board—Gov. [illegible] First Levee, &c.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 10.

[illegible] GARDNER this morning [illegible] by the Secretary of State.

The new Canal Board met and organized to-day, [illegible] adjourned to the 18th inst. The cal[illegible] will be taken up on the 8th of February.

[illegible] of the new members of the Board, [illegible] Governor CAMPBELL and Canal Commis[illegible], both Republicans, leaves the political [illegible] the same as last year—six Democrats to three Republicans.

Governor MORGAN gave his first levee to-night. The attendance was very large.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 10.

The Senate met at 7 P. M., and the President announced the following Standing Committees:

On Canals—Messrs. Prosser, Loveland and Mather—Mr. Prosser taking the place of Mr. Stow.

On Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. Truman, Smith and Prosser.

Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties—Messrs. J. A. Willard, C. B. Wheeler, and F. Spinola.

Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Ames, Laflin, and Sloan.

Literature—Messrs. Laflin, Scott, and Burhans.

Manufactures—Messrs. Parker, C. B. Wheeler and Johnson.

Expiring Laws—Messrs. Patterson, Prosser and Douglas.

The remainder of the Standing Committees are the same as last year.

Mr. Stow was left off all the Committees at his own request, his health being such as will probably detain him from his seat a greater portion of the session.

A special Committee on Aid to the Inebriate Asylum was then appointed. It consists of Messrs. Truman, [illegible] and Scott.

The Senate then—without the transaction of any further business—adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 10.

The Assembly met at 4 o'clock, P. M.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

[illegible] increased compensation to the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.

For the amendment of the Emigrant laws so as to relieve Counties.

A remonstrance from the people of Brooklyn against the bill to close the [illegible], running through [illegible]-street, asking that the bill be postponed till an opportunity is afforded to be heard against it. This was presented by Mr. MEEKS.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. HALL, to provide for the distribution of all unclaimed dividends amongst the School Districts.

By Mr. ROBINSON, to provide for compensation for Jurors in New-York.

By Mr. DURYEA, to provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of the Wallabout martyrs.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. REILLY, to authorize the Common Council of New-York to appoint 100 more Commissioners of Deeds.

By Mr. HALL, to assess the lands of the Saratoga and Sackett's Harbor Railroad, now exempted.

By Mr. B. R. JOHNSON, to repeal the law authorizing parties to suits to be witnesses.

By Mr. VAN HORN, for the better protection of fruit growers.

By Mr. BURR, to amend the apportionment act so as give two members to Broome County.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. ORDUCH, for increasing the number on the Committee of Ways and Means, and Canals, to seven each. Adopted.

By Mr. DURYEA, for the appointment of three Commissioners by the Governor and the Senate to meet a similar committee from New-Jersey, to confer on Quarantine matters. Laid over.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD, a concurrent resolution declaring the present mode of electing the President of the United States anti-Republican, and instructing our Representatives in Congress to endeavor to obtain an amendment of the Constitution so as to provide for the election of President and Vice-President by a direct vote of the people. Laid over.

The Governor's Message was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. HALL in the Chair. After brief remarks from Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, in which he stated that the Republicans were waiting to see whether the Democrats, who were rather severely handled in the message, had any defence to make, progress was reported.

The remainder of the session was consumed in debate on the question of the invitation extended to the clergymen of Albany and its vicinity, to open the sessions with prayer. The Albany clergymen having declined, and the clergymen of Troy, West Troy and Greenbush having accepted, the acceptance of the latter was received by the House, and the Speaker requested to make appointments with the latter. Adjourned.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 10.

Nos. 67, 3, 8, 15, 66, 75, 76, 78, 79, 81, 82, 14, [illegible], 27, 20, 31.

Anniversary Celebration of the Battle of New-Orleans.

FESTIVITIES OF THE TAMMANY SOCIETY—ADDRESS OF MR. I. V. FOWLER, THE GRAND SACHEM—BRILLIANT DEMONSTRATION OF THE DEMOCRACY OF THE OLD WIGWAM.

Regardless of the precedent set by the House of Representatives at Washington, on Friday last, the Tammany Society of this City resolved to commemorate, by an appropriate *fête*, the memory of the day on which, forty-five years ago, General JACKSON defeated the British at New-Orleans. So far from exhibiting any intention of permitting this venerable jubilee to fall into desuetude, the warriors of Tammany entered upon the arrangements for this commemoration with earnest alacrity, and spared no efforts to make it equal in *éclat* that of any previous year. In this, it is but fair to say, they succeeded to admiration. The assemblage was immense, filling the hall-room to a degree involving almost positive discomfort. The Hall itself was magnificently decorated. The walls were draped with flags, over which were hung the crests of the various States; portraits of eminent public men, past and cotemporary; patriotic relics; and numerous mirrors, in which were reflected many a fair face. At 10½ o'clock the Grand Sachem, Mr. ISAAC V. FOWLER, preceded by the Sagamore, bearing on high a gorgeous cap of liberty, and followed by Colonel DELAVAN, ELIJAH F. PURDY, Mr. DUNLAP and the other Sachems, each escorting a guest, entered the ball-room, where the gentlemen and ladies present were drawn up in parallel lines, waiting their entrance. Having marched through these brilliant files, under the lead of Mr. DOUGLAS TAYLOR, the master of the ceremonies, the procession halted in the middle of the room, and the Grand Sachem, disengaging himself from Mr. ISAAC O. BARKER, who had accompanied him as a guest, advanced and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In accordance with a time-honored usage of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, we are assembled here in this ancient Hall to-night, to commemorate with suitable festivities a day dear to us all—a day which is dear to every lover of his country—a day whose advent is hailed by all those who pay due respect to and bear in kind remembrance the memory of the man and of the event which it recalls. ["Good."] In the name of the Society, I greet you all, and bid you a kindly welcome; and I am certain that the members of the Tammany Society feel honored by the presence of so much of the integrity, the worth and the beauty of the Democracy of the Empire City. [Loud applause.] On the 8th day of January, as time rolls on, our sons and daughters, the young men and maidens, will assemble in this hall and keep in fresh remembrance the recollections of this day, and here, as the years roll by, will be gathered together those who love to hear from the lips of our distinguished orators of the wisdom, the patriotism, and the virtue of those who have gone before us. Let us, then, emulate their virtues and adopt their precepts to govern our action in life, and, in a kindly spirit, with good will and good feeling, let us, by mutual forbearance and concession, endeavor to reconcile differences where any exist, and, in spirit as well as in words, carry out that Union and harmony which I trust will be ever dear to us all. And, ladies, excuse me for detaining you with these few remarks, and, wishing you a happy evening, permit me to propose three cheers for the ladies who are assembled here in honor of old Tammany. [Loud cheering.]

Three cheers for the day we celebrate. [Renewed cheering.] Three cheers for JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States. [Vehement cheering.]

A VOICE—Three cheers for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

GRAND SACHEM—Three cheers for JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice-President of the United States. [Great cheering.]

THE SAME VOICE—Three cheers for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

GRAND SACHEM—Three cheers for our honored guests. [Cheers.]

THE VOICE—Three cheers for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. [No response.]

Mr. TAYLOR—I now propose three cheers for the Grand Sachem, ISAAC V. FOWLER. [Terrific cheering.]

THE VOICE—Three cheers for DOUGLAS. [None.]

ANOTHER VOICE—No, it won't go—not now, boy.

At the termination of this little episode, the procession withdrew and the dancing was resumed.

At 12½ o'clock the company retired to the supper-room, and entered *con amore* into a scene of genial jollification, in which the Grand Sachem led off. Here, in response to a list of regular toasts, addresses were made by the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, Col. McCUNN, Alderman McSPEDON, Capt. W. F. LYONS, Mr. BROWN, (of the *Journal of Commerce*,) Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, CHAS. GRAHAM, Capt. WILEY, Supervisors BELL and O'CONNOR, and many others; and after a grand consumption of what was on the table, and a great display of eloquence over it, the Tammany Society wound up its great annual festival.

A great many letters were received from prominent Democrats—among them, from the following: the Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of the Treasury; Senator Douglas, Senator Gwin, Senator Mallory, Senator Bates, the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, the Hon. John A. Dix, the Hon. John Cochrane, the Hon. I. T. Hatch, the Hon. George Taylor, the Hon. R. H. Richardson, Mr. Sidney Webster, Mr. T. F. Meagher, Geo. Bartlett, Thos. G. Young, V. R. Richmond, Charles D. Mead, Legrand Caper, Wm. C. Alexander, Edwin Croswell, R. W. Price, B. F. Hallett, Isaac H. Wright, Samuel Wells and John C. Wright. In fact, responses were received from leading Democrats of every State, alluding either to the simple event of which the *fête* was meant to be specially commemorative, or, as in the cases of the letters of the Hon. JOHN A. DIX, Senator GWIN and FLETCHER WEBSTER, taking decided ground in favor of "manifest destiny."

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening. The report of the Committee on Ferry and Water Rights, laid on the table on the 6th of December last, in favor of further contesting the claim of New-York to exclusive jurisdiction over the East River, and authorizing the Committee to employ counsel to carry the case recently decided by Judge ROOSEVELT against Brooklyn to the Court of Appeals, was called up under the special order, and adopted without opposition. The annual report of Dr. BOYD, Health Officer, was submitted and ordered printed. From it we learn that there were 6,309 deaths during the year. Males, 3,237; females, 3,072. Adults, 2,154; children, 4,245. Excess of deaths of males over females, 235. Excess of children over adults, 2,091. Alderman SCHOLES, of the Committee on Supplies, &c., submitted a minority report as to the supplying of the city with stationery, &c., in which he makes some serious charges against several prominent persons, the particulars of which will be fully given when the report comes up for consideration two weeks hence. A resolution was offered by Alderman WILSON, and adopted, requesting the Fire Commissioners of the Western and Eastern Districts to reorganize the Fire Department so as to lessen the expenses thereof. The Law Committee made a report appointing some fifty additional Commissioners of Deeds. The Truant Institution Committee reported that their expenses during the last year had exceeded the appropriation by $1,439 11, and asked that an act be prepared to authorize the deficiency to be paid. The report was adopted. A report of the Police Committee was adopted in favor of repairing the Third Precinct Station-house. The report of the Gas Committee was called up, and at the request of Alderman DOUGLASS laid over for one week. A communication from the Fire Commissioners, W. D., in favor of granting discharge certificates to the following persons was received and confirmed: A. F. Albrecht, Wm. S. Searing, R. D. Anderson, Charles C. Halleck, Lewis W. Tout, R. G. Cowenhoven, Charles Canning, James W. Peck, Charles Christmas, James Ryan, B. L. Norman, C. W. Eckerson, J. S. Oxley, Wm. Shannon, Charles McCheney, John T. Finn. The Board transacted a large amount of routine business and adjourned for a week.

A FIRE ALARM BELL FOR SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A number of complaints have been made in regard to an alarm bell in South Brooklyn, setting forth that the only alarm to be depended upon is from the City Hall, and which cannot be heard more than half of the time on account of the distance. The Third Precinct Station-house, upon which there is a bell, has been declared unsafe by a Committee of the Common Council, and it is in such a dangerous condition as to make it necessary to prohibit the ringing of the bell. It is very nearly a year since the bell was rung, and several petitions have been sent to the Common Council praying that the building be put in proper repair, or that a tower be erected, but the Committee on Fire matters have reported adverse upon every occasion. A tower should be erected at once, for no part of the City pays more for Fire Taxes.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.—Mr. PETER VOORHEES, builder, father of JUDAH B. VOORHEES, Esq. Deputy Surrogate, at a little past 9 o'clock yesterday morning, entered the store of Mr. WILLIAM BARRELL, No. 209 Fulton-street, and, taking a seat near the stove, almost instantly fell back dead. His death was caused by ossification of the heart. The deceased was about 66 years old, and resided the best part of his life in Brooklyn, where he leaves a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday morning by Judge INGRAHAM, but there being only a few jurors present, the Court was adjourned without transacting any business of importance. In the City Court, before Judge CULVER, the case of Albert Barnaby *vs.* The City Railroad Company, was called on. The action is to recover damages for the loss of a leg by being run over by a car on Court, near Joralemon-street. The plaintiff was non-suited. Calendar for this day, Nos. 27, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

Circuit Court Calendar for this day, Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37.

WHAT IT COSTS.—A sailor, named HANFORD HOVEY, disturbed the meeting in the De Kalb-avenue M. E. Church on Sunday last. He was arrested and fined $25, by Justice VOORHEES, yesterday.

THE INSANE GIRL AT NORFOLK.—The Brooklyn *Times* says that the insane girl at Norfolk, Va., is from Williamsburg, N. Y., and that her name is GEORGIANA JACKSON.

SUICIDE.—Mr. JOHN LIEBONT, of Greenpoint, committed suicide, on Friday last, by taking a dose of arsenic. Pecuniary troubles, it is alleged, prompted the act.

A NOVELTY.—The Police of the Third Precinct, on Sunday, found a saloon on Hamilton-avenue open, where there was music, dancing and card-playing. The inmates were soon lodged in the jail, and were, yesterday, fined by Justice BLASHLEY.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Littles, the Rochester murderess, is employed at Sing Sing State Prison in trimming hats. She conducts herself with propriety, and obeys the discipline of the Prison. The forger Huntington, in the same institution, is said to be one of the best of the prisoners. He is employed as book-keeper in the cabinet-shop.

The marriage of the Dowager Duchess of Manchester, widow of his late Grace the Duke of Manchester, with Stevenson Arthur Blackwood, Esq., son of Arthur Stevenson Blackwood, Esq., gentleman-usher to her Majesty, was solemnized at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

M. Ballogh, a Hungarian, asserts that he has managed to square the circle, and he has just sent copies of his work on the subject, which contains numerous diagrams, to the Academy of Science in Vienna and Paris, and to the heads of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford.

Mr. George H. Moore, Librarian of the Historical Society, *has been appointed to and has accepted* the position of Professor of Legal History in the University of New-York, of which institution he is an alumnus.

Lieutenant Andrew Jackson, son of John Jackson, of Petersburg, Va., has been appointed assistant tutor in Spanish, at West Point, with a salary of $2,000. *He is the first American to whom the post has ever been assigned.*

The Rev. Thomas Bagg, of Birmingham, has been licensed by the Bishop of Rochester to the curacy of Southfleet, near Gravesend. Mr. Ragg is well known as a writer of the evangelical school.

Ferouk Khan has arrived at Teheran. He was received with great pomp, as well as the French military officers engaged by the Shah to organize the *Persian army*.

Baron James de Rothschild has made his usual *annual donation of 30,000 kilogrammes of bread* to be divided among the *bureaux de bienfaisance* of the twelve *arrondissements*.

Madame George Sand has gained her libel suit *against the schoolmaster, Brouillard, at Auxerre, but* as the damages were only 50f. she has indignantly appealed.

Mlle. Victoire Balfe, daughter of the composer, is engaged at the San Carlo at Naples as *prima donna*.

A new opera, "Il Diavolo delle Notte," is in preparation at Milan, composed by Bottesini, the contrabassist.

The health of the King of Sweden has become seriously worse.

Charles Lever, the novelist, has been appointed British Vice Consul at Spezzia.

Henry W. Miller is lecturing in North Carolina for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund.

[Advertisement.]

CARD.

Messrs. WOOD, EDDY & Co., Lottery Managers, of Wilmington, Del., and Augusta, Ga., (the successors of GREGORY & MAURY and S. SWAN & Co.,) have completed arrangements with the "Adams' Express Company" by which inclosures of money in sums of $10 and upwards can be sent to either address, at the risk and expense of WOOD, EDDY & Co.; the inclosure to be made in a "Government Post-Office-stamped envelope" or it cannot be received by the Express Company.

P. S.—Those who prefer to send by mail can do so [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,

Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and

No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

BE SURE—BE SURE.—Be sure that, whether you are healthy or afflicted with piles, you use GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet. It cures and [illegible]. Call at the depot, No. 41 Ann-street, and learn particulars. For sale there, and by all respectable druggists. Look for GAYETTY'S name, and beware of [illegible].

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—Is a sovereign remedy for Piles. This frightful disease cannot exist where this searching yet soothing salve is used. It cleanses the affected parts and allays the most burning inflammation. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

WE CANNOT [illegible] ... We can have no [illegible]. But when [illegible] is [illegible] or inactive, BRANDRETH'S PILLS [illegible]. Principal office, No. 294 Canal-street.

[illegible]—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms. ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 10.

$500 Ohio State 6s '60	101¼	450 Reading R. R....s15	54⅝
500 Ill. In. Imp. '47	102	1700 do.	54¾
6,000 Tenn. 6s '90	92¼	500 do.	54⅝
9,000 Virginia 6s	96¾	100 do....b10	54¾
36,000 Mo. State 6s	86¼	200 do....s30	54¼
1,000 N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	91¾	100 do....s60	54
3,000 N. Y. Cen. RR. 7s	101	325 Mich. Central R. R.	54
7,000 Erie RR. Bs. '75	47	100 do....s60	53½
7,000 Erie R. Con. Bs. '71	45	50 do....s30	53⅞
10,000 Hud Riv. R. 3d m.	76	360 do....b30	54
3,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	96	100 do....b30	54
5,000 Harlem 2d m. Bds	84	450 M. So. & N. Ind. R R.	21¾
3,000 Bur. R. 2d m. Bds.	71	150 do....b10	21½
3,000 Mich. So. 2d m. Bs.	63	150 do....s30	21¾
45,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	89½	50 do....b30	21¾
1,000 Gal. & Chic. 1st m.	98¼	650 M. So. & N. In. G. S.	40¾
1,000 Mil. & M. 2d m. 10bs.	65	300 do....b60	40¾
10 Bank of New-York	103¾	50 Panama Railroad	118
6 Bank of Commerce	100¾	320 do.	117¾
5 Park Bank	100	100 do....b10	118
10 Penn. Coal Co.	86	660 Ill. Central R. R.	72
200 Pacific Mail S. Co.	93	100 do....s15	71¾
150 do....s60	92¾	100 do.	71¾
50 do....b30	93	50 do....b10	72
50 do....b60	93	100 do....b60	72
15 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	85¾	35 Clev. Col. & Cin. RR.	96¾
100 do....s10	85¾	25 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	10
50 do....b10	85¾	1750 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	72¾
50 do....b10	85¾	600 do....s30	72
900 do.	85¾	50 do.	72¾
625 do....s10	85¾	600 do....b15	72¾
50 do....b60	85¾	50 do....s10	72¾
50 do....b30	85¾	150 do.	72½
50 do....b15	85¾	400 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	33
500 do.	85½	100 do....b60	33
150 do....s30	85¼	250 do....b30	33
300 do....s10	85¾	600 do.	32¾
500 do....b60	85¾	100 do....s30	32¾
300 do....b10	85¾	400 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	60¾
525 do....b3	85¾	1200 do.	60¼
275 Erie Railroad	16¾	100 do....s10	60
5 do.	16½	50 do....s60	60
150 Hud. River R. R.	35¼	50 do....s30	60¾
100 do....s60	35¼	150 do....b30	60¾
10 Harlem Railroad	13½	100 do....s3	60¼
300 do.	14	50 Mil. & Mis. R. R.	13¼
575 do.	13¾	325 do.	13½
300 do....b60	14	1000 La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	2½
30 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	26	200 do....b30	2¼

SECOND BOARD.

$28,000 Mo. St. 6s	86¼	75 Mich. Cen. RR..b60	54¼
20,000 do.	87	10 do.	54½
12,000 Cal. St. 7s, N. B.	86¾	100 M. S. & N. I. RR. s30	21¾
2,010 Virginia 6s	96¾	100 do....s30	21¾
10,000 do....s60	96¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	33
3,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	92¼	100 do.	33⅛
10,000 N. Y. St. 6s '73	115	100 Panama RR.	118
1,000 E. RR Ct. Bs. '71	45¼	25 Clev. Col. & Cin. RR.	96¾
[illegible]		100 Gal. & Chi. R. R..b60	72¾
2,000 Hud. R. RR. 1st M	104	600 do.	72¾
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	92¾	150 do....b60	72¾
20 Bank of the Rep.	124	100 do....b30	72¾
50 Pacific M. St. Co.	93	200 do.	72¾
200 do....b60	93¾	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R. b10	60¾
200 Canton Co.	20¾	50 do.	60¾
50 Cumberland Pref.	21	50 do....b60	60¾
525 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	85¾	50 Mil. & Mis. R. R.	13¾
50 do....b60	86	50 do....b60	13½
50 do....b60	85¾	100 L. C. & Mil. RR.	2¾
50 Erie Railroad	16¾	70 Stonington R. R.	65
30 Har. R. R....b30	14	20 do.	65¾
200 Harlem R. R. P..s30	37¾	15 do.	66
100 Reading R. R....s30	54	20 N. J. Cen. RR.	80

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000 Tennessee 6s	92¼	60 W., F. & Co.'s Ex.	60
2,000 Keokuk City 8s	12½	20 Wash. Fire In. Co.	153
3,000 Wis. Central 6s	9½	10 Gebhard Fire In. Co.	95
1,000 L. Erie & W. R. 7s	63	20 Columbia F. In. Co.	100
10,000 C. & Pitts. R. 7s	30	100 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	51
5,000 Joliet City, Ill. 8s	70	100 L. C. & Mil. R. R.	2¾
7,000 Second-av. R. 7s	95	15 Bank of New-York	107½
23,000 Miss. & Mis. R. 7s	70	20 Marine Bank	82
20 Chatham Bank	85¼	50 Excelsior F. In. Co.	112½
40 Grocers' Bank	100	50 Wall-st. F. In. Co.	65¾
10 N. World F. In. Co.	99¼	20 National F. In. Co.	100
10 do.	102	30 N. Amer. F. In. Co.	117
20 G. W. Marine In. Co	93¾	70 P. Cooper F. In. Co.	116
20 do.	147	20 Lenox Ins. Co.	103¾
5 Del. & H. Canal Co.	96¾		

MONDAY, Jan. 10—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 8, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 1:

Increase in Loans	$954,334
Increase in Specie	1,270,193
Increase in Circulation	76,202
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,142,431

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Jan. 9, 1858.	Jan. 8, 1859.	Jan. 1, 1859.
Capital	$64,668,000	$67,734,755	$67,734,755
Loans	98,709,757	128,538,648	127,584,319
Specie	29,176,838	28,399,818	27,129,725
Circulation	6,615,454	7,930,292	7,854,090
Gross Deposits	76,941,362	113,809,882	111,290,742
Exchanged	13,800,076	20,974,260	20,606,551
Undrawn	65,942,284	92,835,622	90,684,191
In Sub-Treasury	2,972,215	4,202,158	5,108,371

The Bank Averages show a larger movement all round. The balances on Deposit increase surprisingly since the New-Year—over four millions in two weeks. The present undrawn line is ahead of the maximum of last Summer, and is wholly unexampled for the month of January. The Specie gain is more important than was looked for, though accounted for, in part, by the fact that the last California arrival averaged but two days on the previous statement. The Discounts go up something less than a million of dollars. The market for Money, under such a showing, presents a steady, if not increasing, ease. The Exchanges for the Boston steamer also look like favoring it. The terms on London are 109⅛@109¼, and on Paris, large sales at f.5.18¾@f.5.16¼. There is a liberal disposition among the Banking houses to draw at the quotations.

The Stock Market opens for the week with increased buoyancy. The *Africa's* advices, besides being better for the *English Funds and the London* Money Market, advise a further improvement *in New-York Central shares, Erie Bonds of all descriptions*, and Illinois Central shares. Messrs. BELL also report a good business in State Stocks, and in Panama Sterling Bonds, of '59, which the English brokers are anxious to extend to 1865–1872. *This news, added to the firmness with* which the dealings of Saturday left off, imparted *much animation to the General Market at the early* Board, and the business done was extended over nearly all departments of the list. A good many outside orders appeared for moderate sums on the Railway Bond list, in City Bank, and other Dividend shares. *The State Stocks were firm, but the* principal sales were in Missouris, which advanced *to 86¾@87 ex-dividend.* When New-York Central was called, the bidding became quite spirited, from 85⅜ up to 85¾, and subsequent sales were made at 85⅞@86, *closing* 85¾. A large business was also done in Reading, *up to 54⅞, but after the printed list*, one or two sellers appeared at 54½@¼, the final bid 54 ℔ *cent.* There was renewed speculation and an additional rise of ½@1 ℔ cent. on the Western Roads, the largest sales being in Galena, which left off 72⅞, and Rock Island closing 60⅞@61 ℔ cent. In Illinois Central the rise was 1¼ ℔ cent., *sales at 72 ℔ cent.; Michigan Central* advanced to 54¼; Harlem preferred to 37⅞@38, the common stock to 14 and the first mortgages to 96 ℔ cent. The rise in the latter within a few days has been from 88½, and the managers of the line, since the settlement with the City Corporation, *talk of par* for both the first and second issue. The latter carry nearly 3½ ℔ cent., on the coupon due Feb. 1. The second consideration of the Erie Report and the advices from London, where the management have undoubtedly several influential friends, advanced the Bonds of 1875 to 47 ℔ cent., and the Convertibles of 1871 to 45½ ℔ cent. The shares closed 16¾. Some additional orders for Stonington appeared, and the stock brought 66 ℔ cent. Hudson River shares were firm at 35¾, and the Mortgages 104 for the first and 76 for the third. New-York State Sixes of 1873, the first sale for some time at the Board, brought 115 ℔ cent. *Californias advanced to 86¾ ex dividend.* Panama was bought on English order at 118; Pacific Mail steady at 93@93¼ ℔ cent. The general market left off strong.

The Cleveland and Columbus half-yearly dividend is 5 ℔ cent., payable Feb. 1. A letter to the City Director, from one of his colleagues, says:

"At our meeting, yesterday, we declared a dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable on and after Feb. 1. The business of the year stands thus:

Gross earnings	$1,165,362 47
Gross expenses and interests	[illegible] 04
Nett earnings	$570,372 43
Dividend, July 1, 5 ℔ cent.	$237,305
Dividend Jan. 1, 5 ℔ cent.	237,305—474,610 00
Surplus	$95,762 43

The business of the year results much better than I expected. The expenses for December are estimated, but probably will not vary $5,000 from the above."

The Bullion Bank people at Clinton Hall have placed their Chairman in the Assembly at Albany, and their Corresponding Secretary in the Clearing-house at New-York. The positions are well taken for attack upon the present Banking system. Mr. OPDYKE has already opened his battery from Capitol Hill, while Mr. LYMAN employs his small arms from the very citadel of the enemy in Wall-street, turning his own magazine of ammunition—in the shape of "statistics" and "returns"—directly upon him. The first fire was directed upon the Country Banks who were beaten down to less than *three cents on the dollar*. The proof of this achievement, after being published in one of the City papers, was made an addenda to the Clinton Hall pamphlet on the Reform of the Currency for select circulation. The next shot was fired on Saturday against the City Banks associated in the Clearing-house. *Their* "strength of position" is turned with a single battalion of figures, and reduced just *fifty per cent.* by the following volley, directed simultaneously through all the evening papers:

Loans and discounts	$127,549,968—an inc. of $30,094,336
Specie	27,129,725—a dec. of 1,432,221
Net deposits and circul'n	96,538,221—an inc. of 27,016,011
Aver. daily exchanges	20,606,551—an inc. of 7,005,194

	Per cent.
Jan. 2, 1858, per centage of coin to net liability was	40
Jan. 1, 1859, per centage of coin to net liability was	27½
Showing that the Specie reserve had been reduced	12½
That the net liability has been increased	37½
And a reduced comparative strength of position of	50
The loans and discounts have been increased	29½
And the Specie decreased	5

Now, all this figuring cannot be wholly aimless. Whether Mr. LYMAN be professedly for or against the Bullion Bank, he certainly contributes to the preliminary purpose of its projectors, which is to impair confidence in the Associated Banks, as *Banks of deposit*, in order to introduce successfully the new and exclusive *Bullion* principle. If the service of Mr. L. be not repaid with the *Cashiership*, it ought to be. To be sure, success, in one sense, will be difficult to attain. The Bullion Bank, or any other new Bank with a good name, may be established. No one opposes the movement on its legal right, for the general Banking Law opens the door to every man or association of men of capital in the State to bank when and where and upon what policy they may elect. But it is another affair to break down twenty other Wall-street Banks, with double or quadruple the capital, each one of which is prepared to recognize *special* deposits of bullion, and to receive and hold them sacred free of the charge of the dealer. The work of destroying the present system, we undertake to say, will be found more difficult as these New Lights progress, whether the effort be directed against the Banks of Circulation in the interior, or the Banks of Deposit in the City. The Legislature and popular confidence of an enlightened and progressive commercial State like New-York, are formidable objects after all. Mr. OPDYKE will have a good time with the country party in the Assembly in demolishing small notes and repealing the usury laws. The latter need some modification, no doubt; but unless the subject be committed to other hands, or placed in other connection than this was upon the free banks, it will utterly fail at the present session. As this gentleman has invented the phrase "debt currency," no surprise need be felt that Mr. LYMAN has given a new interpretation of "strength of position." Both are meaningless, in their application, and both of a piece with the still greater absurdity in banking that "nothing's good but Gold." Let us revert for a moment to the table of figures quoted above.

The common impression is that the business of the New-York bankers actually *improved* twenty-seven millions during the year 1858, as it had previously recovered twenty-three millions from the extreme depression of the crisis. If their ability to command the accounts of bank dealers at home and abroad, and to employ profitably and safely, even at moderate rates of interest, a good part of these balances—still retaining $9,000,000 in Bullion *in excess of the standard of 20 ℔ cent.* tacitly adopted at the Clearing-house—be any test of prosperity, there can be no mistake about this improvement. But Mr. LYMAN has ciphered out, and would impose the fallacy upon the public and the Press, that this very strength of movement is the weakness of the banker. In like manner Mr. OPDYKE would have the world believe that it is the weakness of the country also. The theory is that all accounts at bank, other than Bullion, are *a fiction*, and the sense of this is made about as clear as the proof that the bankers have lost *half* their strength since last January. At that time they commanded $64,688,000 in Capital and $71,522,000 in Accounts Current and Circulation. Their ability to employ these means safely was $98,549,000. At the close of the year their Capital paid in had increased to $67,734,000, and their Accounts with Depositors and distant Banks in correspondence, and their outstanding Circulation had increased to the value of $98,538,000. This large addition to their banking means, with the partial and healthy revival of trade, together with the accidental wants of the Federal Government, gave them the ability to employ $127,549,000; two-thirds the increase being on Treasury Bills and Bonds, and the remainder in mercantile securities. Deducting the item of Circulation, as amply secured at Albany, the proportion of Bullion in rest last January was 40 ℔ cent. o the balances in account. At the close of the yea the proportion of Bullion, (still 10 ℔ cent. above the standard,) *is 30 ℔ cent., with a reserve in the* active Discount line of $18,000,000 Treasury Bills *to meet the future demand of the Custom-house* whenever the rates of interest upon other securities make it an object to pay them out in place of Gold. And as the exigencies of the Exchanges and the wants of the importer at the Custom-*house constitute almost the sole demand upon the* bankers, their present available means, exclusive *of $109,000,000 other securities, are equal to $45,*000,000, as against $28,500,000 last January. And we may as well here add that the proportion of Treasury Bills and Bonds *will* as assuredly and properly be increased $8,000,000 *or $10,000,000 in a few days, as the forthcoming* loan is awarded to New-York bidders, and the rates of interest on other securities keep down. The movement will afford no fresh material to the alarmists of the Assembly, and the Clearing House, however *the latter may essay to "manage the* Press." The practical business public, as well as *the bankers, understand the true bearing of the* subject, and since the latter have fixed their own standard for the actual Bullion to be held, at all times, in Bank, and the former have not *only* concurred in it, but appreciate the force of the additional *reserve in a security more valuable than Gold itself*, the financial machinery will probably move on as easily after the 24th of January as it did after the 10th of August. Of one thing the Bullionists may be assured, to wit, that a further addition of *twenty or twenty-five* millions will be made to the banking means of this City by mid-Summer, *and such part of this* addition will no doubt be employed as the state of *trade and the course of the Exchanges* may seem to justify. The Cotton crop alone will give the increase, and should any of the Southern Banks desire to withhold part of their New-York balances, in Bullion, on *special* deposit, the probability is the Banks of America, Commerce, American Exchange, Republic, and Merchants', and others it may be, will perform the service *free of cost*. At all events the kind invitation of Mr. OPDYKE and Mr. LYMAN to "walk into the parlor" of the Bullion Bank *and pay for the luxury*—where the responsibility is confined to a single million of dollars—will scarcely be accepted. The whole proposition is a *bald imposture*, unworthy the City of New-York and a commercial age; and the result of this experiment, the trial of which is left free by our General Banking Law, (so that even the crown of martyrdom is not reserved for Clinton Hall, in the event of failure,) will probably be the establishment of a cosy nest for ordinary bank placemen, of which—according to the *Tribune*—Mr. JOHN D. VAN BUREN, merchant, will be the chief, and some other busy manager of the select society at Clinton Hall, his lieutenant, together with Messrs. OPDYKE, WILSON G. HUNT and others as Managing Directors.

One word in conclusion about the proof of "dangerous expansion" paraded by Mr. LYMAN, from the daily exchanges of the Clearing-house. These averaged last January only $13,601,000. They fell below *ten millions* in the previous November, about which time, though the Banks held over twenty-four millions in Bullion, trade was never so prostrate, nor financial confidence at so low an ebb. The Discount line ran down, of its own volition, to $94,968,000, and but for the Country Currency Certificates, bearing 6 ℔ cent., which came in with December, it would have fallen to $90,000,000, or below it. The volume of business slowly increased with January, and from $13,601,000 gradually attained $20,606,000 ℔ day. That this should be quoted as an evidence of *weakness or unhealthy action*, much less relied upon as proof of dangerous expansion, is nothing less than a compound of folly and absurdity.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 22d December, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£9,680,818	Increase	£124,047
Other deposits	13,149,087	Increase	542,876
Rest	3,165,169	Increase	4,755
Governm't Securities	10,898,591	Unchanged.	
Other Securities	16,404,120	Increase	365,617
Notes unemployed	13,242,000	Increase	135,645

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,705,990, being a decrease of £40,265; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,148,397, showing an increase of £124,628, when compared with the preceding return.

The *Express* of this afternoon reports of the La Crosse concern:

"On the 10th the Trustees of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse Road will, it is understood, take possession of the road, the Albany managers being unable to protect it longer. The Land Grant Bonds and the three other mortgages will thus be left in possession of the road. The Barstow bond and the whole mass of corruption bonds will of course become as so much waste paper. For some time they have sold at a nominal price."

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	Loans. Jan. 8.	Loans. Jan. 1.	Specie. Jan. 8.	Specie. Jan. 1.
Bk. of New-York	4,310,441	4,176,561	1,068,886	912,118
Manhattan Co.	5,160,313	4,991,297	974,670	866,475
Merchants' Bank	5,691,172	5,151,831	1,861,673	1,754,612
Mechanics' Bank	4,362,709	4,270,100	1,016,395	924,291
Union Bank	2,866,775	2,789,227	642,948	625,731
Bk. of America	6,138,901	6,001,918	2,014,066	1,333,866
Phenix Bank	3,443,905	3,475,620	573,331	612,686
City Bank	1,835,654	1,815,183	818,291	831,089
Tradesmen's Bank	1,225,554	1,241,067	201,833	178,673
Fulton Bank	1,782,768	1,751,656	379,788	373,454
Chemical Bank	1,677,873	1,749,716	1,082,101	710,737
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,016,138	1,979,481	309,300	269,146
National Bank	2,148,012	2,083,886	362,441	328,757
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,561,328	1,566,996	248,130	232,290
Mech. & Trad. Bk	790,012	819,858	162,609	150,057
Greenwich Bank	670,702	678,367	122,943	63,903
Leather Man. Bk.	2,396,254	2,375,159	345,970	376,019
Seventh Ward Bk	1,286,563	1,282,317	164,326	214,660
Bk. St. New-York	4,229,185	4,080,401	1,107,128	1,502,590
Am. Exchange Bk	8,218,175	8,046,432	1,367,414	1,340,466
Bk. of Commerce	12,754,066	12,839,166	3,144,436	2,683,636
Broadway Bank	2,472,361	2,482,511	510,686	516,590
Ocean Bank	1,825,464	1,836,560	299,501	310,030
Mercantile Bank	2,641,116	2,530,357	533,906	456,365
Pacific Bank	1,073,604	1,044,229	243,059	184,255
Bk. of Republic	4,834,346	4,647,937	1,100,583	1,300,076
Chatham Bank	548,062	557,903	116,192	94,702
People's Bank	671,968	683,174	86,631	80,631
Bk. of N. America	1,541,430	1,554,109	426,671	390,891
Hanover Bank	1,377,163	1,366,178	281,650	288,846
Irving Bank	874,948	866,113	186,751	160,232
Metropolitan Bank	7,192,912	7,192,703	1,229,066	1,131,477
Citizens' Bank	703,423	696,4[illegible]	162,825	153,861
Nassau Bank	1,717,239	1,713,397	138,008	232,876
Market Bank	1,712,923	1,685,243	302,153	294,111
St. Nicholas Bank	1,236,437	1,187,762	229,364	212,675
Shoe & Leath. Bk	4,267,076	4,260,036	489,684	600,504
Corn Exch. Bank	1,602,414	1,610,545	288,504	240,173
Continental Bank	3,638,149	3,667,574	542,589	551,306
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,127,159	1,061,400	272,700	210,679
Oriental Bank	563,087	562,059	85,121	92,936
Marine Bank	877,234	889,803	117,676	106,637
Atlantic Bank	684,336	682,159	51,564	63,917
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,5[illegible]5,434	2,525,040	326,290	297,765
Park Bank	4,466,126	4,408,831	1,036,272	989,648
Artisans' Bank	1,020,321	1,031,528	160,173	174,990
Mech. B'g Ass'n	351,666	328,272	158,150	121,671
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	424,899	426,907	80,476	78,052
N. Y. Exch. Bank	296,336	269,658	25,401	33,108
Bull's Head Bank	383,969	377,020	31,043	31,029
N.Y. County Bank	384,914	377,695	41,721	39,505
Grocers' Bank	353,136	363,636	49,131	53,217
East River Bank	248,643	246,684	28,561	29,670
North River Bank	316,341	326,173	105,188	81,025
Total	128,538,648	127,584,319	28,399,818	27,129,725
	Increase	$954,334	Increase	$1,270,193

BANKS.	Circulation. Jan. 8.	Circulation. Jan. 1.	Deposits—Net. Jan. 8.	Deposits—Net. Jan. 1.
Bk. of New-York	283,336	281,455	2,937,643	2,697,290
Manhattan Co.	300,906	283,699	3,456,736	3,440,020
Merchants' Bank	183,295	184,477	4,774,021	5,087,294
Mechanics' Bank	289,171	285,885	3,549,741	3,337,098
Union Bank	180,296	178,416	2,108,751	2,388,049
Bk. of America	119,505	118,833	5,336,960	5,096,898
Phenix Bank	118,826	107,385	2,141,436	2,275,606
City Bank	2,206,400	....	1,724,664	1,721,573
Tradesmen's Bank	264,349	263,639	902,086	890,882
Fulton Bank	134,127	129,388	1,514,134	1,482,857
Chemical Bank	283,949	287,577	2,280,504	1,808,992
Merch. Exch. Bk.	128,990	126,150	1,071,684	985,338
National Bank	156,613	153,066	969,069	835,919
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	169,236	174,653	1,040,960	988,898
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	112,672	111,889	708,079	760,397
Greenwich Bank	123,799	125,397	546,900	487,916
Leather Man. Bk.	277,962	256,138	1,563,931	1,512,606
Seventh Ward Bk	182,964	186,367	724,664	733,163
Bk. St. New-York	253,370	241,633	2,979,617	3,359,340
Am. Exchange Bk	252,101	237,369	6,053,431	5,856,884
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	6,883,218	6,316,848
Broadway Bank	227,810	227,815	1,949,816	1,954,359
Ocean Bank	112,701	112,453	1,300,720	1,280,566
Mercantile Bank	39,027	40,600	2,083,257	1,925,605
Pacific Bank	125,774	125,279	906,410	826,190
Bk. of Republic	180,376	182,236	4,941,386	4,511,083
Chatham Bank	119,496	116,368	312,956	392,778
People's Bank	114,906	116,262	441,244	466,446
Bk. of N. America	82,107	81,906	928,779	1,060,906
Hanover Bank	84,028	84,379	640,687	743,132
Irving Bank	107,899	109,076	668,267	676,545
Metropolitan Bk.	260,309	248,781	4,688,388	4,639,565
Citizens' Bank	144,456	150,424	544,888	523,697
Nassau Bank	113,739	116,944	901,485	1,060,501
Market Bank	171,018	169,033	1,095,347	1,027,301
St. Nicholas Bank	94,099	95,774	843,501	813,358
Shoe & Leath. Bk	94,056	97,739	5,112,880	4,169,136
Corn Exch. Bank	130,197	130,220	877,469	1,057,091
Continental Bank	163,944	162,828	2,331,521	2,449,994
Bk. of Commw'lth	166,263	162,387	847,436	791,297
Oriental Bank	94,690	98,894	392,690	379,417
Marine Bank	114,823	115,927	434,019	428,133
Atlantic Bank	96,107	97,601	269,939	274,462
Imp. & Traders' Bk	204,961	201,384	1,542,874	1,471,457
Park Bank	186,421	183,283	3,813,688	3,413,216
Artisans' Bank	92,824	94,799	656,677	696,281
Mech. B'g Ass'n	72,984	69,725	231,116	245,306
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	122,608	132,179	240,977	231,584
N. Y. Exch. Bank	109,817	112,010	294,293	298,733
Bull's Head Bank	101,822	106,084	337,947	329,698
N. Y. County Bk.	87,470	86,869	279,776	277,285
Grocers' Bank	42,393	41,956	236,680	245,193
East River Bank	83,416	85,644	143,476	122,774
North River Bank	62,237	63,520	285,544	275,512
Total	7,930,292	7,854,090	92,826,622	90,684,191
	Increase	$76,202	Increase	$2,142,431

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	Loans. Jan. 1.	Loans. Dec 25	Specie. Jan. 1.	Specie. Dec. 25.
Citizens' Bank	4,589,047	4,483,431	3,686,684	3,874,452
Canal Bank	1,559,422	1,377,511	1,279,145	1,340,085
Louisiana	3,373,573	3,055,796	3,350,057	3,231,311
Louisiana State	4,539,516	4,267,262	3,863,031	4,144,276
Mech. & Trad.	733,445	735,613	623,602	606,966
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,878,590	1,729,744	729,303	599,611
Southern Bank	164,285	164,417	719,965	579,098
Union Bank	1,280,809	1,252,506	700,396	802,518
Bank of J. Robb	408,343	383,886	397,394	345,591
Crescent City	1,323,988	1,183,638	289,715	240,288
Bank of America	836,450	764,623	337,380	393,966
Total	20,587,467	19,440,303	15,948,189	16,258,971
	Increase	$1,147,164	Decrease	[illegible]

BANKS.	Circulation. Jan. 1.	Circulation. Dec. 25.	Deposits. Jan. 1.	Deposits. Dec. 25.
Citizens' Bank	1,167,715	2,983,595	5,875,824	6,009,720
Canal Bank	924,445	921,565	1,411,639	1,524,900
Louisiana	709,519	685,390	5,728,633	4,870,912
Louisiana State	2,089,375	1,963,980	5,872,386	5,960,836
Mech. & Traders'	394,545	357,120	942,040	969,208
Bk. of N. Orleans	603,340	601,940	1,531,017	1,288,691
Southern Bank	280,060	282,290	910,894	942,542
Union Bank	647,665	537,320	1,190,394	1,240,170
Bank of J. Robb	374,770	372,690	838,142	413,207
Crescent City	149,600	156,970	908,166	883,296
Bank of America	240,380	236,810	856,747	894,156
Total	9,581,814	9,094,189	24,972,682	24,440,696
	Increase	$487,125	Increase	$531,986

BANKS.	Exchange. Jan. 1.	Exchange. Dec. 25.	Due Dist. Banks. Jan. 1.	Due Dist. Banks. Dec. 25.
Citizens' Bank	2,512,404	2,473,796	470,842	533,799
Canal Bank	1,716,325	1,739,266	302,106	225,692
Louisiana	1,147,292	1,189,906	908,481	887,762
Louisiana State	1,166,444	975,320	307,125	351,689
Mech. and Trad.	594,964	493,599	26,957	20,575
B'k of N. Orleans	494,635	584,917	129,525	160,664
Southern Bank	1,259,921	1,172,490		
Union Bank	452,497	419,504	217,132	236,664
Bank of J. Robb	187,896	199,311	31,877	34,816
Crescent City	149,500	168,792	31,390	30,793
Bank of America	20,838	5,808	5,806	
Total	9,882,800	9,420,963	2,331,234	2,008,163
	Increase	$461,847	Decrease	$276,929

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate....MONDAY, Jan. 10.

No public sales to-day.

Messrs. RANSOM & BLACKWELL report the sale of 5 lots on the north side of Sixty-fifth-street, 425 feet east of Fifth-avenue, at $1,550 per lot.

Also, of 5 lots on the north side of Fifty-second-street, 125 feet west of Fourth-avenue, at $2,250 per lot.

We report the sale of the following:

Eight lots, north side of Sixty-sixth-street, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue, at $2,500 per lot.

Five lots south side of Fifty-fourth-street, 110 feet west of Fifth-avenue, at $3,150 per lot.

Thirty-six lots on the south side of Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second streets; 8 fronting the avenue, balance on the street, for $50,000.

Mr. JOHN McCLAVE reports the sale of two full lots on the north side of Ninety-first-street, 200 feet westerly from Fourth-avenue, for JAMES M. POST; price, $2,225 each. Also, the sale of one lot on the north side of Ninety-ninth-street, 300 feet westerly from [illegible]. Also, the sale of four full lots on the north side of One Hundred and [illegible]-street, [illegible] feet easterly from Fourth-avenue, at $700 each. Also, the sale of four full lots on the south side of One Hundred and Sixth-street, about 400 feet easterly from Fifth-avenue, $600 each. Also, the sale of one full lot on the west side of Eleventh-avenue, 50 feet south of Fifty-second-street; price, $2,000. Seller D. McELHINNEY.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 10.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5s, 96; Reading Railroad, 27¼; Morris Canal, no sales; Long Island Railroad, 11⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 10.

FLOUR unchanged. WHISKY advanced to 23¼c. HOGS—No sales, and very few in market. Mess Pork firm at $16 75@$17, with some holders asking $17 25. BULK MEATS higher; Sides, 7¾c.@8c.; Shoulders, 5¾c. LARD, 11c. for prime.

MOBILE, Saturday, Jan. 8.

COTTON market depressed; sales to-day, 3,500 bales, at 11⅝c. for Middling.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 10.

COTTON market drooping; sales to-day very small.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Jan. 10.

COTTON very dull; sales to-day trifling.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 10.

FLOUR firm; $5 12½ refused for superfine. WHEAT advancing; Red, $1 25@$1 28; White, $1 40@$1 45. CORN advanced; new Yellow, 73c. COFFEE firm; 11⅛c.@11⅝c. WHISKY steady, at 24½c.@25½c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 10.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT, none offered. CORN firm; Yellow 73c.; White 70c.@71c. PROVISIONS dull and declining. WHISKY firm.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Date.	Leave.	For.
America	Jan. 12	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	Jan. 19	New-York	Glasgow.
North American	Jan. 21	Portland	Liverpool.
Niagara	Jan. 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Prince Albert	Jan. 27	New-York	Galway.
City of Washington	Jan. 29	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Weser	Dec. 4	Bremen	New-York.
Bortonia	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York.
Glasgow	Dec. 22	Glasgow	New-York.
North American	Dec. 22	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Manchester	Dec. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Niagara	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Jura	Jan. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Jan. 5	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Quaker City	Jan. 20	New-Orleans	Aspinwall.

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	Jan. 25	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.

FOR HAVANA.

Cahawba	Jan. 13	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Jan. 19	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamer Thos. Swann, for Savannah—Henry Manville, Mrs. Showalter, Frances Lewis and 2 children, O. C. Barnes, Dr. Chas. Hossamanden, A. Titus, Jas. Grifen, A. Isaac, S. M. Barnes, Jno. Hartwell.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Glasgow, from Glasgow—James Kelso, Robt. Grandison, A. Ferris, Robt. Rigley, J. G. Sibbald, Edward Davies, Oswald Marie De Aubigne, W. W. Smolley and lady, and 231 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.... 4 53 | Moon sets.... 10 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 54 | Gov. Island.. 0 43 | Hell Gate.... 2 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 10.

Cleared.

Steamship Karnak, Brownless, Nassau and Havana, E. Cunard.

Ships Galena, Leavitt, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson & Son; City of New-York, Salter, D. & A. Kingsland & Sutton.

Bark Amanda, Fernis, Havana, Moses Taylor & Co.

Schooners Rebecca, Weaden, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; D. C. Higgins, Longstreet, Norfolk, Van Brunt & Slaght; Maria, Lindsay, Marcaibo, &c., Odelo, Bento & Co.; Maria Louisa, Cummings, Fall River, master; Eleanor, (Br.,) Ryan, Halifax, H. C. Donovan.

Arrived.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br., screw,) Thomson, Glasgow Dec. 22, with mdse. and 232 passengers to Robt. Craig. Experienced heavy westerly weather the entire passage.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Brig Chas. W. Ring, Davis, Gibara, Cuba, Dec. 25, with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Had heavy weather, split sails, &c.; been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Burrows, C. Clark, Charleston 11 ds., with cotton and rice to Chas. H. Pierson. Experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Schr. Wm. Howe, Scott, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with flour, &c., to Wm. H. Newman & Co.

SAILED—Steamship Karnak, for Nassau and Havana; Ship Galena, for New-Orleans, Bark Nazarene.

WIND—During the day, from N. N. W., fresh.

Miscellaneous.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 10.—The schr. Julia Parkins, of New-Haven, from Norfolk, Va., with a cargo of corn for New-York, put in here in distress, with loss of rigging and other damages. Was towed into this port by pilot-boat No. 14, of New-York.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

NASSAU, N. P., Dec. 20.—The brigantine Indian Queen, of Boston, from Rio de Hache, with a cargo of dyewood, bound to New-York, arrived at this port this morning in a leaky condition and short of provisions.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The brig Oregon, of Boothbay, Me., for Boston, went ashore last night east of Black Rock, Cohasset. One man was drowned; rest of crew saved.

The schr. L. C. Watts, from Cuba for Boston, with a cargo of sugar, is ashore at Gay Head, and bilged. Lighters have been sent to her assistance.

The bark Emma Cushing, from St. Thomas for Boston, arrived at Holmes' Hole Jan. 9, in distress, having been run into by brig N. Stowers, from Pensacola for Boston, and had mainmast injured, quarter boat stove, &c.

The brig Pico, from Gonaives for Boston, arrived at Holmes' Hole same day; experienced heavy weather, split sails, and had deck and cabin filled with water.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.)

LOSS OF THE SHIP ISAAC WRIGHT—HER CARGO.—The following is a list of the cargo that was on board the ship Isaac Wright, which was burned in the River Mersey: [illegible] bars iron, 300 bdls. do., J. H. Abeel & Co.; 200 do., W. Gothart & Bros.; 248 bars, J. L. Lovegood & Co.; 20 bdls. do., Jesse Baldwin; 12 bbls. mdse., J. Marshall; 30 casks, Hall & Cornell; 573 bars iron, Atlantic Great Western Railroad Co.; 50 bdls., Wainwright, Eagle & Co.; 35 casks mdse., N. Dougherty; 6 cases, C. Angrave; 605 bdls., 7 cases, 12 pkgs., 1 cask, Sherman Bros.; 30 bdls., Ellison Bros.; 2 casks, M. Gleason; 8 pkgs., T. Liere; 1 cask, Windle & Co.; 2 do., R. B. Carter; 5 cases, Bell, Pace, Lavender & Co.; 25 do., 6 pkgs., Phelps, Bliss & Co.; 66 cases, Collins & Co.; 25 bbls., 2 cases, 1 cask, S. B. Chittenden & Co.; 2 do., Reed & Trace; 1 case, E. Bradt & Co.; 1 do., J. Cox & Co.; 1 cask, T. F. Smith; 3 bbls. do., Hastings, Plympton & Co.; 1 bbl., I. Van Wart & Co.; 1 case, Townsend & Yale; 2 do., H. Bayles & Co.; 6 bls., S. E. L. Hyatt; 3 pkgs., Ellis, Orlopp & Co.; 3 casks, Roberts & Co.; 3 bbls., S. A. Martine & Co.; 2 cases, C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co.; 2 do., Caron & Co.; 2 cases, Wm. Brown; 10 bls., F. Burritt & Co.; 33 do., 7 boxes, J. T. White & Co.; 4 bls., Gibson & Co.; 2 do., Butt, Black & Co.; 3 pkgs., T. G. McLeman & Co.; 1 do., F. P. Hamble & Bros.; 2 do., Meyer, Shill & Co.; 1 do., D. S. Arnold & Co.; 1 punch., R. Blewell & Son; 8 casks, Smith & Rayner; 1 cases, V. Freund & Stainert; 1 do., Miss Castor; 730 boxes, Berry, Strawbridge & Co.; 41 crates, R. & J. Willets & Co.; 130 pkgs., Harvey, Struther & Co.; 2 cases, Roosevelt & Sons; 1 do., W. Thomas & Sons; 1 do., C. F. Van Blankenstein; 22 do., Rossiter & Co.; 4 cases, Marshall, Dickinson & Co.; 6 crates, Roosevelt & Son; 10 casks, Barber & Co.; 1 case, Wilkinson, Stetson & Co.; 18 do., Arnold, Constable & Co.; 311 bls., 125 plates, 10 bdls., E. Clark & Co.; 70 do., 163 cases do., 3 casks do., Naylor & Co.; 11 pkgs., 4 cases, J. Duncan & Co.; 2,000 bls., 1,000 bdls., W. Gothart & Bros.; 1 box, F. M. Jones & Co.; 2 casks, I. L. Tyson; 736 bars, 200 bdls., English, Atwater & Co.; 3,450 bars, 106 bdls., H. J. Hopkins; 5 cases, H. Ring; 2 casks, Windle & Co.; 1 do., [illegible] Bros.; 19 do., Stothert & Co.; 4 do., J. Wild; 12 do., A. & T. Smith; 12 do., W. & J. Sloane; 4 cases, Booth & Tuttle; 2 do., Roosevelt & Son; 1 case, Solomon & Hart; 3 casks, Terry & Della Torre; 2 cases, Denison & Co.; 1,100 pkgs., Smith, Hegeman & Co.; 10 do., 26 anvils, T. R. Bishop; 3 cases Gillilan Bros.; 13 do., Watt, Dunning & Graham; 7 pkgs., R. McHamel; 24 casks, 16 anvils, 1 cask, E. Lyons; 1 case, T. P. Symes & Bros.; 2 do., Anson, Bros.; 2 do., Bruff Bros. & Seaver; 36 casks, Reid & Tracy; 11 do., Sherman Bros.; 6 do., 11 chains, J. H. Barbour; 54 bdls., D. C. Wilson & Co.; 10 pkgs., 3 casks, J. M. Wood; 11 pkgs., W. Bruce & Co.; 41 casks, 6 bdls., 18 casks, Walsh, Culter & Co.; 14 cases, R. Nicol; 2 do., J. A. Swertzer & Co.; 9 bdls., Paton, Stewart & Co.; 1,160 pigs, 18 ingots, 21 chests, 31 cases, 33 casks, 440 bdls., 12 bgs., 535 bars, 35 bls., 5 boxes, 74 bdls. do., 10 bgs. do. to order.

By Telegraph.

NEWPORT, Jan. 9—Arr. brig G. Nelson, Cooper, Virginia, for Boston; schrs. King Fisher, Holmes, Pernambuco, for Salem; Edward Everett, Bailey, Providence, for New-York; John Wesley, Hovey, Providence, for New-York; Wakefield, Congdon, East Greenwich, for New-York. Sld. schr. White Cloud, Higgins, Providence, for Virginia; Grace Girdler, Paine, Boston, for Tangier; Flying Fish, Peirce, Boston, for Tangier.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 10—Arr. ship John Spear, from Baltimore; [illegible] Jones, from Boston; St. James, from Liverpool; Lemuel Dyer, from Havre.

SQUAN, N. J., Jan. 10—Sundown—Wind N. W., fresh; very cold; weather clear.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 10—Sundown—Very foggy on the water; no vessels in sight; wind fresh from N. W. Ther. 2 degrees below zero.

HIGHLANDS, Jan. 10—Sundown—No vessels in sight; foggy on the water; wind N. W., fresh; very cold.

SANDY HOOK, Jan. 10—Sundown—The Hudson is towing a schooner in the Bay, *bound out*; wind N. W., fresh; foggy on the water.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10—Arr. ship Cheno, Liverpool; bark Modena, Boston; schr. Charles Colgate, New-York. In the offing, ship Challenger and bark Virginia Antoinette, both from Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

At Gibara, Cuba, Dec. 25, bark Phebe, Buckman, for Hamburg Jan. 20, the only Am. vessel.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

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THIRTEENTH WEEK AND UNABATED SUCCESS OF TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY.

THIS EVENING,

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard....Jefferson | Lieut. Vernon....Lewis
Lord Dundreary....Sothern | Florence....Miss Laura Keene
[illegible]....Burnett | Augusta....Ellie Germon
Abel Murcott....Couldock | Georgiana....Mrs. Sothern
Binney....[illegible] | Mary Meredith....Miss Stevens
Mrs. Mountchessington....[illegible] | ....Miss Mary Wells

To conclude with the celebrated farce of

THE MARRIED RAKE.

Mrs. Trictrac, Miss McCarthy; Susan Twist, Miss Henry. Supported by the strength of the company.

Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.

Doors open at 6¼; to commence at 7¼ o'clock precisely.